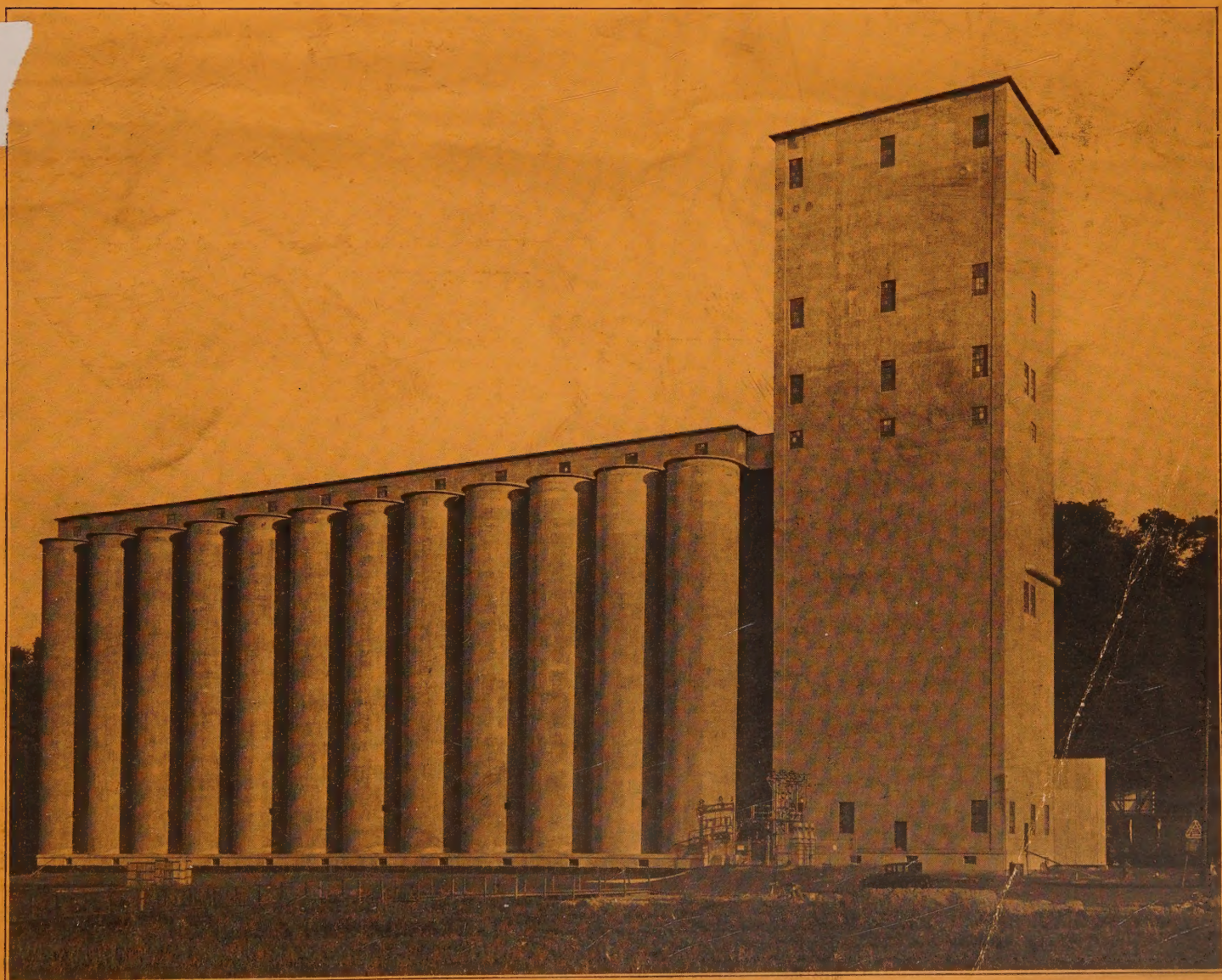




Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain handling plants.

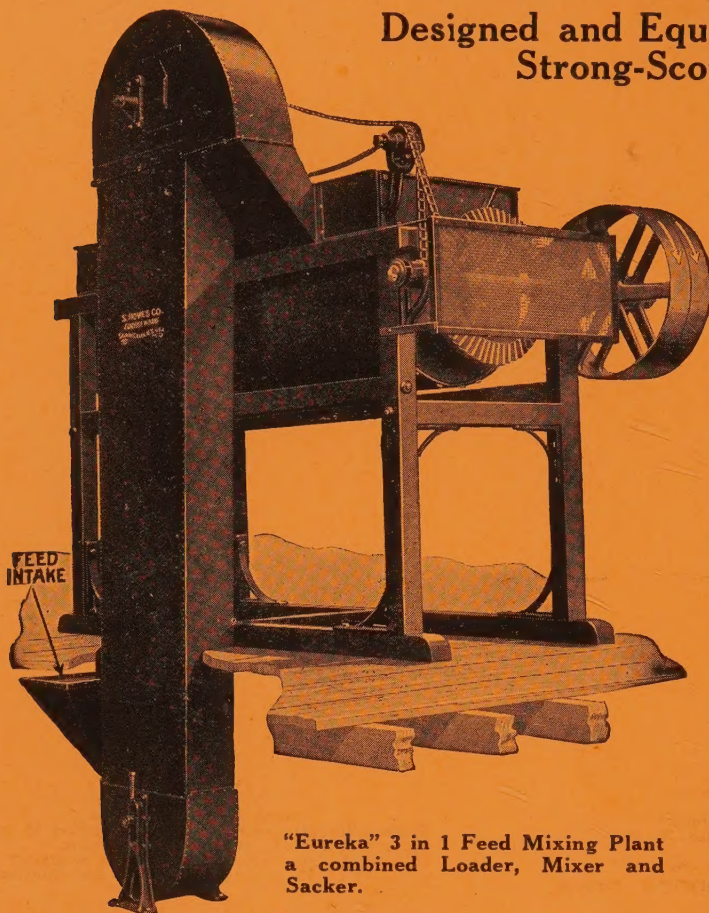


Reinforced Concrete "Kansas" Elevator of the C. & A. R. R. at Kansas City. Capacity 1,038,000 bus. (Described in this number.)

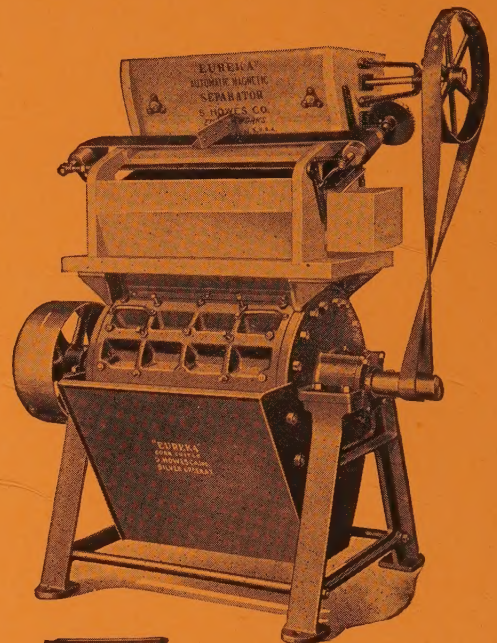


# Modern Mixed Feed Plants

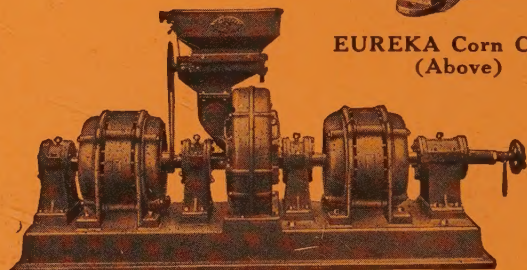
Designed and Equipped by  
Strong-Scott



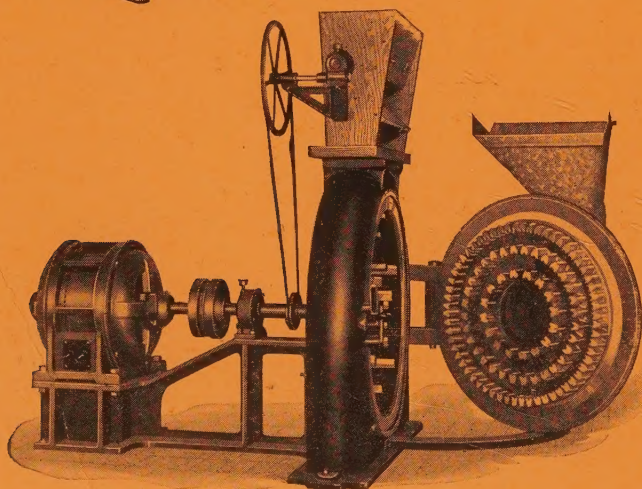
"Eureka" 3 in 1 Feed Mixing Plant  
a combined Loader, Mixer and  
Sacker.



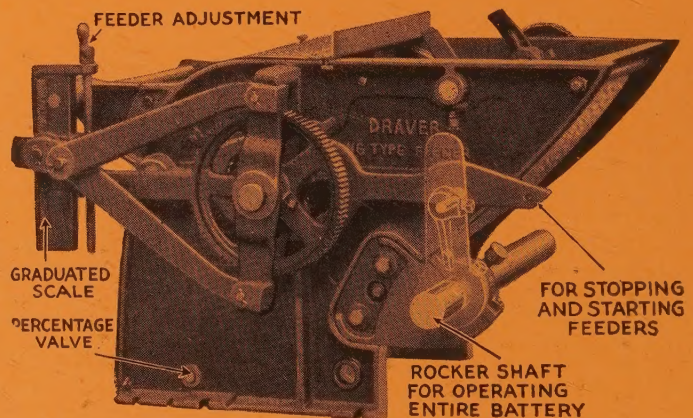
EUREKA Corn Cutter  
(Above)



Munson Attrition Mill for General Grinding



STRONG-SCOTT GRINDER for fine grinding of grain,  
oat hulls, screenings, etc.



DRAVER Percentage Feeder

Whether you are in the market for a new feed plant or for special machinery and supplies take advantage of Strong-Scott's COMPLETE service. Every machine we sell is a quality machine. Write us for details about these and other profitable machines for feed plants.

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## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.*

### AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Amarillo Feed & Seed Co., feed, seed, grain.  
Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.  
Great West Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, grain dlsr.\*  
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.\*  
Kenyon Grain & Seed Co., grain and hay.  
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.\*  
Strader Grain Co., U. S. N., grain, seed, feed.\*

### ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.\*

### BALTIMORE, MD.

#### Chambers of Commerce Members.

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.\*  
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.\*

### BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Baldwin Grain Co., grain brokers.\*  
Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.\*

### BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.\*

### BUFFALO, N. Y.

#### Corn Exchange Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.  
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.  
McConnell Grain Corp., commission and brokerage.\*  
McKillen, Inc., J. G., consignments.\*

### CAIRO, ILL.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Hastings-Stout Co., grain and hay.\*  
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.\*

### CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Wilder-Murrell Grain Co., track buyers grain and seeds.\*

### CHICAGO, ILL.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.\*  
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.\*  
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.\*  
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.\*  
Carhart Code Hardwood Co., grain commission.\*  
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.  
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.\*  
Cross, Roy, Eberhart & Harris, grain commission.\*  
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.\*  
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.  
Hubbard, Warren & Chandler, stocks, bonds, grain, etc.  
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.\*  
Logan & Bryan, grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Pope & Eckhardt Co., commission merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.\*  
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.\*  
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.\*  
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.\*  
Thomson-McKinnon, members leading exchanges.

### CINCINNATI, O.

#### Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Cleveland Grain & Mill Co., grain merchants.\*  
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.\*  
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.\*

### CLEVELAND, O.

#### Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.\*  
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.\*

### COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.\*

### DAVENPORT, IA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.\*

### DENTON, TEXAS.

Craddock Grain Co., W. F., grain and hay.

\*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

### DENVER, COLO.

#### Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.\*  
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.\*  
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.  
Houlton Grain Co., wholesale grain.\*  
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.  
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.  
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.\*  
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.\*

### DES MOINES, IA.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Lockwood, Lee, broker.

### DETROIT, MICH.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Caughy-Jossman Co., grain and field seeds.\*  
Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.\*

### DULUTH, MINN.

#### Board of Trade Members.

White Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

### ENID, OKLAHOMA.

#### Grain Exchange Members

Bennett & Company, James E.  
Bird Grain Company, Henry.\*  
Cox Grain Company, C. H.  
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Company.  
Enid Terminal Elevator Company.  
Enid Milling Company.\*  
Ferguson-Shireliff Grain Company.  
Fenquay Grain Company.\*  
Geis-Price Elevator Company.  
Goltry Grain Company.  
Henry Grain Company, John.\*  
Humphrey Grain Company, E. R.  
Johnston, W. B.\*  
Randels-Williams Grain Company.\*

### FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, George, grain broker.\*

### FORT WORTH, TEX.

#### Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Bewley Mills, flour milling.  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.\*  
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage, consgmts.\*  
Dorsey Grain Co., strictly brokers, consignments.  
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.  
Federal Commission Co., brokers, consgmts.\*  
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.  
Henderson Grain Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.\*  
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.\*  
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consignments-merchants.\*  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Tillery Grain & Com. Co., export, bkgm. consgmts.\*  
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."\*  
West Grain Co., consgmts., merchants, brokers.

### GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Fordtran, J. S., grain-ocean freight bkg.\*  
Shaw, Thomas F., export grain.\*

### GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.\*

### GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Logan County Mfg. & Gr. Co., mchts., pub. storage.

### HOUSTON, TEXAS.

#### Merchant Exchange Members.

American Maid Flour Mills, mfg. gr., exporters.  
Beatty-Archer Co., grain brokers only.\*  
Dittlinger Roller Mills Co., H., flour exptg.  
Dixon & Co., E. S., grain receivers, feeds.\*  
Downman Grain & Hay Co., E. C., gr., fd., hay.\*  
Ervine & Co., J. E., wholesale grain.\*  
Rogers, J. E., poultry feed & grain.  
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.\*  
Saint & Co., Inc., grain & mixed feeds.\*  
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.\*

### HUTCHINSON, KANS.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Southwest Grain Co., consgmts., country run grain.

### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Bingham Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.\*  
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.\*  
Hart-Maibucher Co., grain merchants.\*  
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.\*

### INDIANAPOLIS (Continued).

Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

### KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Aylsworth Commission Co., grain commission.  
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.  
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.\*  
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.  
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.  
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.  
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.  
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.\*  
Uptake Grain Corp., consignments.  
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.\*  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*

### KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Lackey, Douglas W., mlg. grain, milo, alfalfa meal.

### LANSING, MICH.

Chatterton & Son., Mich. grain, hay, beans.\*

### LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.

### LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

#### Grain Exchange Members.

Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.  
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and mill feed.

### LOUISVILLE, KY.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.\*  
Brandeis & Son, A., receivers and shippers.  
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.\*  
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.\*  
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.  
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.\*  
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.\*

### LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

### McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.

### MEMPHIS, TENN.

#### Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker and com. consignments.\*  
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.\*  
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.\*

### MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.\*

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., recvrs. and shippers.\*  
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*

### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Delmar Co., shippers.  
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.  
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.\*  
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.\*  
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.\*  
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.\*

### NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

### NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.\*

### NEW YORK CITY.

#### Produce Exchange Members.

Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.  
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.\*  
Knight & Co., grain brokers.  
Therrien, A. F., broker.

(Continued on next page.)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Acme Milling Co., millers & grain dealers.  
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.  
Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.  
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.  
Mashburn Grain Co., grain and feeds.  
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.  
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.\*  
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., brokerage.  
Poison Grain Co., mill wheat specialists.  
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.  
Stowers Grain Co., W. B., grain comm. mchts.\*  
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.  
White Grain Co.\*  
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

## OMAHA, NEBR.

### Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

## PEORIA, ILL.

### Board of Trade Members.

Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain commission.  
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.\*  
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
McFadden & Co., G. C., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.\*

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

### Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

### Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.\*  
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.\*  
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

### Grain Exchange Members.

A. J. Elevator Co., The, wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Heald Grain Co., consignments exclusively.  
Kellogg-Huff Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.\*

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.\*

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedstuffs, grain, seeds.\*  
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.\*  
Hunter-Robinson Mfg. & Gr. Co., grain, feedstuffs.\*  
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Morton & Co., grain commission.\*  
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.\*  
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.\*

## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat.

## SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.\*  
Custenborden & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.\*  
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.\*

## SIOUX CITY, IA.

### Board of Trade Members.

Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## TOLEDO, O.

### Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.  
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.\*  
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.\*  
Wickenhiser & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.\*  
Zahm & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.\*

## TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.\*

## WICHITA, KANS.

### Board of Trade Members.

Bedell Elevator Co., milling wheat.  
Blood Grain Co., I. D., receivers and shippers.  
Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, millfeed.  
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., receivers and shippers.  
Wichita Terminal Elevtr. Co., general grain and elevtr.\*

## WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., whlrs. gr. and seeds.\*

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**Buffalo, N. Y.**

**CARGILL GRAIN CO., Inc.**  
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*Millers and Grain Dealers*

**Jackson Grain Co.**

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*Grain Commission Merchants*

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*Grain Merchants*

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49 Board of Trade CHICAGO**Armour Grain Company**CHICAGO, ILL.  
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Produce Exchange  
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# TOLEDO

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## J. F. ZAHM & CO.

TOLEDO, OHIO

Your consignments and orders for futures solicited in either

GRAIN OR SEEDS  
TOLEDO OR CHICAGO

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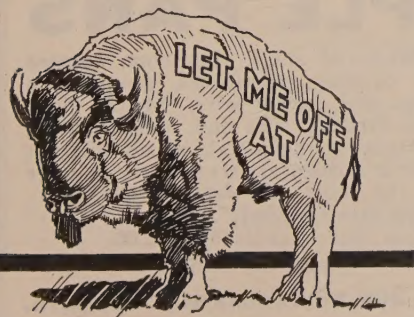
Wholesale Grain Dealers  
TOLEDO, OHIO

We make track bids and quote delivered prices. Solicit Consignments of Grain and Clover Seed. Members Toledo Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

## SOUTHWORTH'S

## WEEKLY REVIEW

Covers GRAIN, SEED AND COTTON.  
It is FREE to all within our business range.  
SOUTHWORTH & CO. - - TOLEDO, OHIO



October 18, 19, 20, 1926.



Board of Trade  
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Consignments  
and Futures  
48 Years**B. C. Christopher & Co.**

KANSAS CITY MO.

Buyers and  
Shippers Kaffir,  
Feterita, Milo  
Maize, Mill Feed**C. N. D. QUOTATIONS**A complete record of C. N. D. or  
Radio Market Quotations is invaluable  
for ready reference.Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade  
Quotations for Week Commencing Mon-  
day ..... 192...." Columns are pro-  
vided for three Wheat options, three  
Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two  
Barley. Spaces for the market hourly  
and at close. Closing prices for previous  
week are listed at top.Sixty sheets, printed on bond paper,  
9½x11½, are well bound in book form,  
with flexible pressboard covers—a year's  
supply. Order Form 97-5. Price \$1.00.  
Weight 14 oz.GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.**A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.**

Grain Commission

Mill Orders a Specialty

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited  
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CONSIGNMENTS

201-2 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Established 1877

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

St. Louis

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**Nanson Commission Co.** GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

**MARTIN & KNOWLTON  
GRAIN CO.**SUCCESSORS TO  
GOFFE & CARKENER CO.

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Figure the amount of advertising  
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Wheat — Corn — Oats

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Successors to

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**OMAHA**Send Your Offerings to  
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There is no better time to adver-  
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Write the JOURNAL today.**GRAIN SAMPLE PANS**Made of sheet aluminum, formed  
by bending, reinforced around top  
edge with copper wire. Strong, light  
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surface of the metal, which will not  
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Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.

Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00.

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*Wholesale Grain.*

**The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.**

*Grain, Hay, Beans.*

**Rocky Mountain Grain Co.**

*Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.*

**Farmers Union Mlg. & Elev. Co.**

*Millers and Grain Merchants.*

*38th and Wynkoop Sts.*

**Denver Elevator**

*Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.  
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.*

**T. D. Phelps Grain Co.**

*Wholesale Grain and Beans.*

**O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.**

*Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.*

**Houlton Grain Co.**

*Wholesale Grain.*

*Get in touch with us.*

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Board of Trade  
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Established - 1875  
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*We find the Grain Dealers Journal very interesting, and it certainly contains a lot of useful information.—Farmers' Co-op. Elevtr. Co., Firesteel, South Dakota.*

# Use Universal Grain Code

and reduce your telegraph tolls.

Prepared especially for the grain, millfeed and field seed trades.

It is arranged alphabetically and contains no ambiguities.

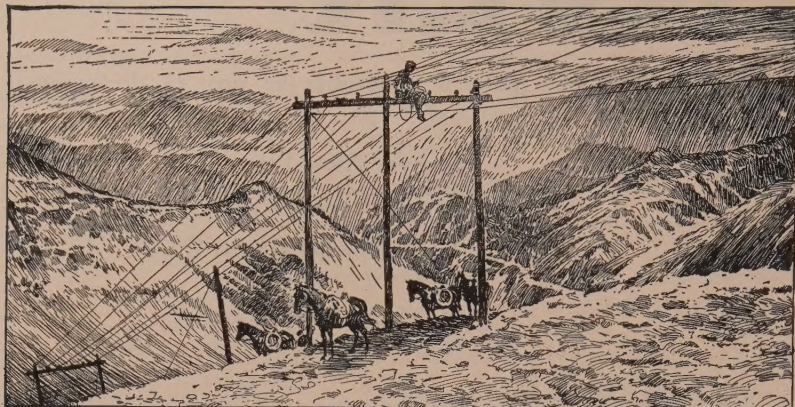
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Telephone line over the Rocky Mountains



## The Builders of the Telephone

SPANNING the country, under rivers, across prairies and over mountain ranges, the telephone builders have carried the electric wires of their communication network. Half a century ago the nation's telephone plant was a few hundred feet of wire and two crude instruments. The only builder was Thomas A. Watson, Dr. Bell's assistant.

It was a small beginning, but the work then started will never cease. In 50 years many million miles of wire have been strung, many million telephones have

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Telephone builders are still extending and rebuilding the telephone plant. A million dollars a day are being expended in the Bell System in construction work to provide for the nation's growing needs.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL



SYSTEM

IN ITS SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR THE BELL SYSTEM LOOKS FORWARD TO CONTINUED PROGRESS IN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

10,000 SHIPPERS  
Are now using

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name and consecutive  
numbers.

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**CLAIM LOSSES**  
Write for samples  
and prices

**INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.**

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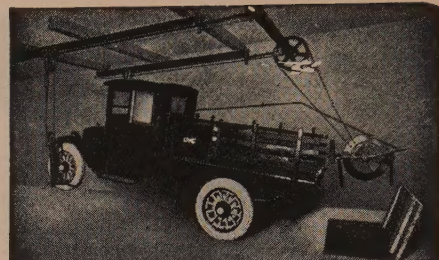


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**IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS**  
Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." R. W. Watt, Jacobsville, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. G7  
N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.



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Dumps either WAGONS or TRUCKS.

Handles either SHORT or LONG-COUPLED vehicles.

One dump door is all that is required regardless of length of vehicle.

By extending track the one device will dump into several dump doors. Can be operated by hand or power. TWO HORSE power motor is sufficient.

No mechanism under driveway floor.

Does not interfere with scales should dump be near or through scales.

Under full control of the operator at all times.

No delicate parts.

Rugged—Durable—Substantial—Practical

Many satisfied users.

For further information, address

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### Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00  
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

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## The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on  
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The Northwest's Finest Hotel.  
600 rooms with bath or  
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Every room an outside room.  
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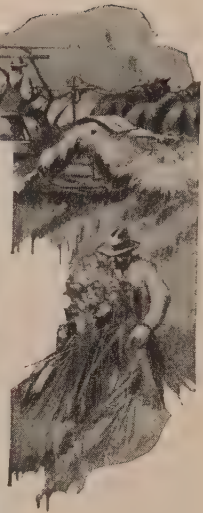
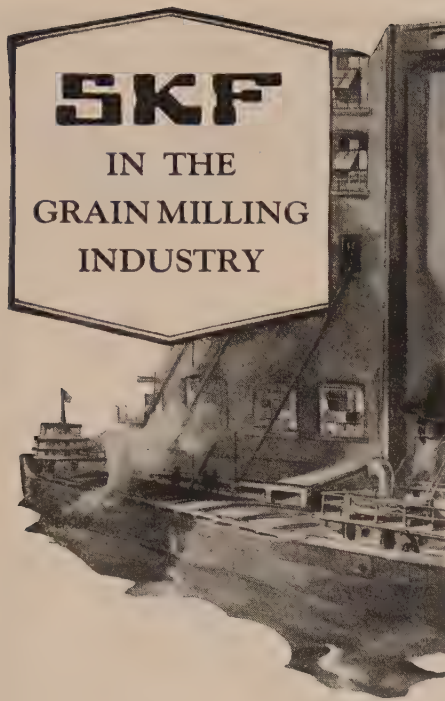
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3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.

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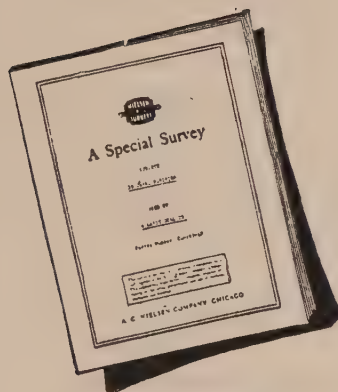




## A Long-Lived Bearing Plus— A Good Wharf Elevator

EXPOSED to climatic changes, dust and grit, the Skayef Self-Aligning Ball Bearings on this grain elevator perform faithfully day after day without complaint or loss of valuable time for repairs or frequent lubrication.

The bearings are so housed as to exclude every bit of foreign matter. Lubricant cannot leak out and is retained for long periods. Chrome steel balls rolling in races of hardened steel, made to the highest precision, insure a long-life bearing.



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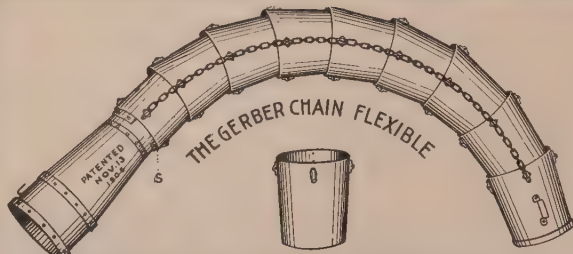
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Gerber 4-lug Chain Telescope Flexible Car Loading Spout; either round or square head.

## GERBER

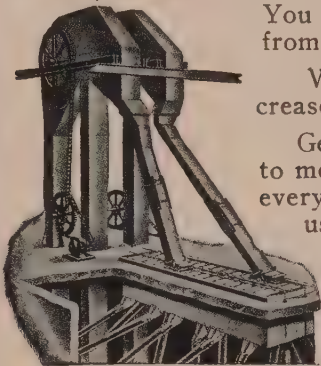
### Grain Elevator Equipment



Minneapolis "V" Elevator Bucket

The time is drawing near when you will overhaul your old elevator or build a new one. When buying equipment order from Gerber.

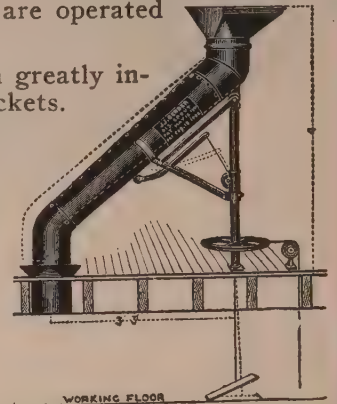
Our New Gerber double and triple distributing spouts are the only practical spouts for elevator legs of two or three stands. All legs can be used to elevate into one bin or car at the same time, or can be used separately. Only one spout is required to run from distributors to each bin. You have full control of your distributing. All spouts are operated from working floor.



New Gerber Double Distributing Spout; with or without steel spout frame; also made for single and triple leg.

We manufacture the best "V" bucket made. You can greatly increase the capacity of your legs if equipped with "V" buckets.

Get your elevator in order before the new crop starts to move. We can quote attractive prices on the best of everything in the grain elevator equipment line. Write us for catalog.



The Gerber No. 2 Distributing Spout.

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128 Sixth Ave. South  
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Extensively used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments,  
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## Grain Testing and Arbitration Scale No. 5055

For determination of percentage of damaged kernels; foreign material other than dockage; wheat of other classes; acidity test of corn, etc.



Accurate

Rapid

Sensitive  
Durable

No. 5055

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New York Chicago San Francisco

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### BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

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This double page form is designed especially for country shippers in keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station or to any firm, may be kept by themselves under the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car No., Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight, Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount, Freight, Other Charges, Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, and contains 160 pages of ledger paper, 29 lines to each page, and has spaces for recording the foregoing facts regarding 2320 carloads. It is well bound in strong boards with leather back and corners.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St.

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## Be certain of sustained accuracy in the auto-truck scale used in your business

The only scale that will safeguard you against the heavy losses of inaccurate weighing is the scale that not only is accurate when you install it—but stays accurate.

You know that auto-truck weighing puts scale accuracy to unusually severe tests. You know that the heavy rear-axle loads—the shocks and impacts of heavy traffic on the platform—the constantly increasing loads—multiply the strain on the scale members.

To stay accurate under such conditions a scale must have fundamentally sound

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In the Fairbanks Scale this accuracy is definitely insured by construction patterned after the Fairbanks railroad track scale—construction which in this heavier type of weighing has proved unequalled in sensitiveness and lasting accuracy.

Not a wagon scale made over to truck weighing requirements—but a truck scale built on principles new to truck scale construction, yet tested and proved under much more severe service. That explains the extraordinary accuracy and dependability of the Fairbanks Auto-Truck Scale.

A Fairbanks scale man will be glad to point out the many advantages of Fairbanks construction and give you full particulars about the type of scale best suited to your needs.

# FAIRBANKS SCALES

New York  
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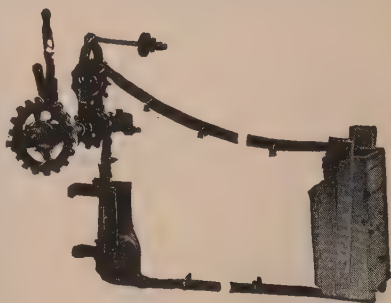
Please send your free booklet, "A Talk on Scales," also Type "S" Auto Truck Scale specifications, to

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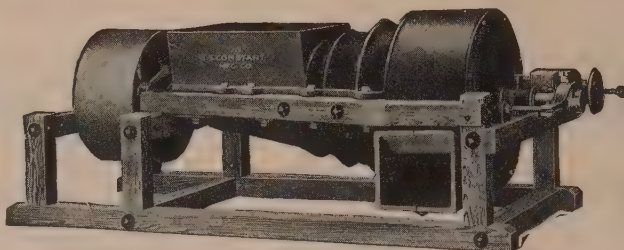


## Get Your Grain In—And The Farmer Out—In a Hurry. The Cost Is No More

Here is your combination for speed and insurance against the costly "Choke-up."

The U. S. Chain Conveyor and Feeder  
The U. S. Pitless Corn Sheller  
The U. S. "V" Type Elevator Bucket

We build our chain feeders to deliver the capacity of the U. S. sheller which is sufficient endorsement of durability and capability.



The "V" bucket completes a U. S. Sheller installation by giving the increased elevating capacity required. Manufactured in all sizes with dies stamping the bucket at one operation from a single sheet of metal.

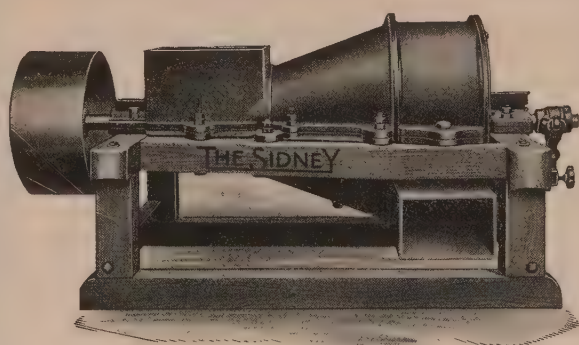
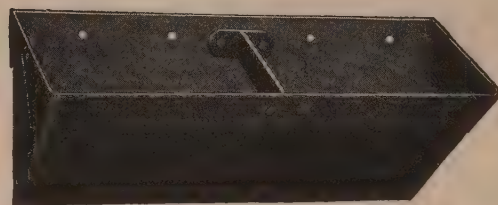
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"The U. S. Sheller has devoured everything from cog wheels to 40 feet of drag chain and seems to like it. Leaves the cobs cleaner and in better size than other shellers we are operating."

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Manufacturers of Grain Elevator Equipment  
and XXth Century Flour Mills.  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



## Sidney Corn Shellers

All Styles

The Standard for Years

High in Quality--Low in Price

Also cleaners, heads, boots, drags, dumps, buckets and complete equipment for your elevator.

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Successors to Philip Smith Mfg. Co.

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Are the most efficient on the market.

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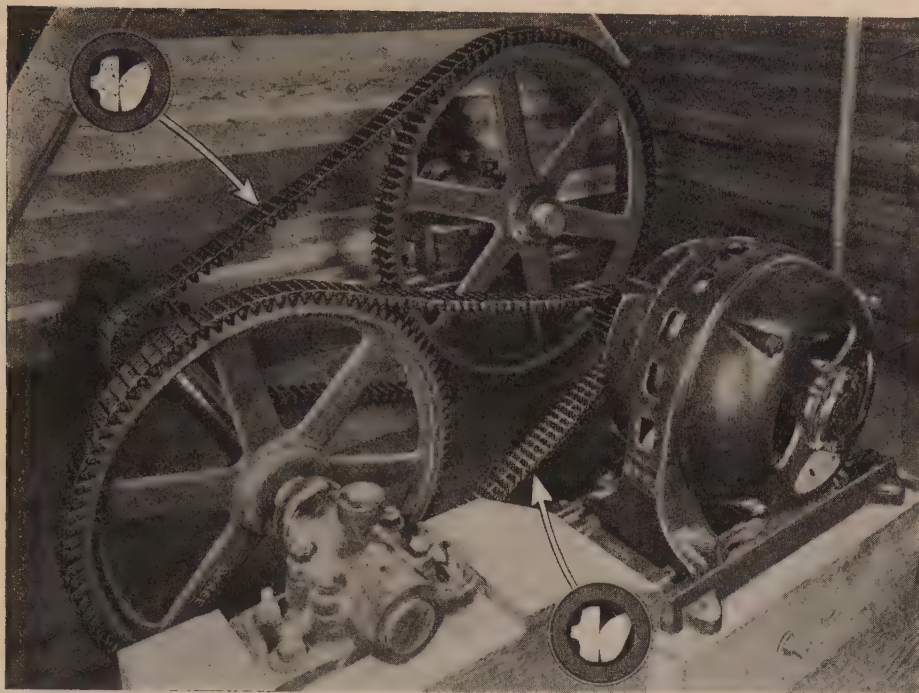
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MOLINE ILLINOIS







20 H. P. Morse Double Reduction Silent Chain Drive from motor to grain elevator. First reduction—Driver, 865 r.p.m., Driven, 166 r.p.m., 40 inch centers. Second reduction — Driver, 166 r.p.m., Driven, 30 r.p.m., 54 inch centers.

## The drive that fits the job

Exactly meeting the needs of speed reduction and power transmission—that's the Morse Double Reduction Drive. The most modern grain elevators have found this the most satisfactory method of driving elevator heads. Morse Transmission Engineers, with 15 and 20 years of experience, design the power drive to exactly meet the requirements.

Morse Silent Chain Drives are 98.6% efficient, positive, flexible. Over 5,000,000 H. P. installed and many still in use. One tenth to 5,000 H. P., 6,000 to 250 r.p.m. and slower, ideal for short centers.

Bulletin No. 28 completely illustrates and describes Morse Drives in many grain elevators.

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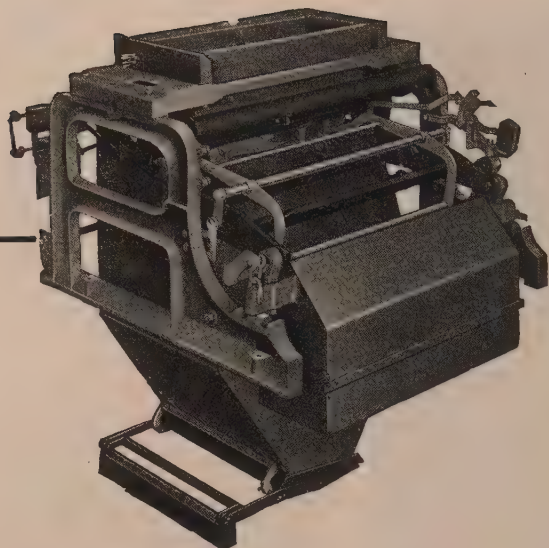
# MORSE



# DRIVES







## The Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

at St. Louis is weighing under official supervision, and the results have been accurate within 1/54 of 1%. Nine carloads taken at random (729,000 lbs.) show an error of only 135 lbs.

Install a RICHARDSON Fully Automatic Scale in YOUR elevator. Thousands in use all over the country

*Claims are paid when Richardson-weighed*

**Richardson Scale Company**

Clifton, New Jersey

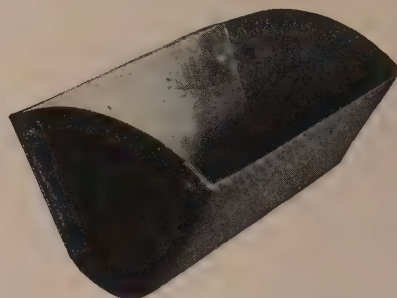
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## Increase the Capacity of Your Elevator



## WELLER "SUPER - CAPACITY" ELEVATOR BUCKETS WILL DO IT

Perfect discharge at low or high speed.  
Substantially constructed of heavy sheet metal.  
Riveted at each corner. Spot welded on laps.  
Reinforced with extra thickness of steel on the back.  
High or extended sides prevent side spillage.



*Send for Descriptive Circular and Price List*

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Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

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We have equipped 75% of the terminal elevators built or equipped during the last 20 years in the U. S. and Canada. You can profit by this experience.

*Write us for particulars.*

**Cyclone Blow Pipe Co.**

2542-52 W. 21st St.

Chicago, Ill.

## Elevator Supplies



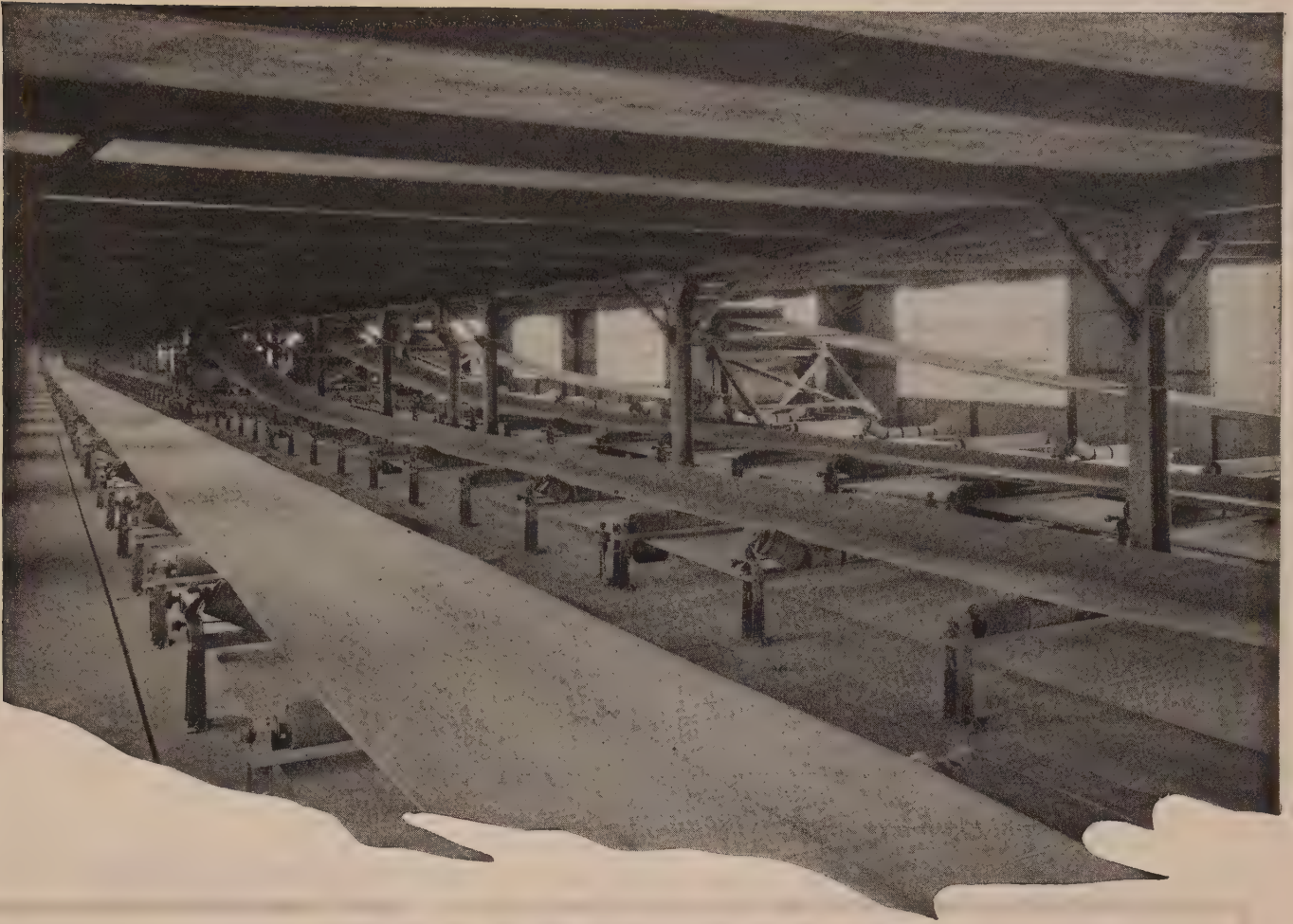
No matter what you need in the way of grain handling equipment or supplies you can get it from us promptly and at the right price. Our stock is the largest and most complete in the country including such items as

KEWANEE TRUCK LIFTS  
AMERICAN ELECTRIC MOTORS  
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PERFECTION GRAIN SPOUTS

Write for a free copy of our new 256-page Catalog for 1926, with wholesale prices.

**R. R. HOWELL & CO.,** MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA





## The Proper Method and The Proper Equipment

The right method for doing your specific grain handling job and the right equipment with which to do it can both be supplied by The Webster Mfg. Company.

With fifty years' experience in solving grain handling problems in America's largest grain elevators, etc., and with unlimited facilities for building the necessary equipment, Webster is

looked upon as headquarters for grain handling machinery.

Webster designs and builds all types of grain handling equipment, including belt conveyors, elevator legs, screw conveyors, dock spouts, distributing spouts, marine legs, power shovels, car pullers, car movers, etc.

Consult us regarding your grain elevator needs.

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Webster-Brinkley Co., Seattle

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# WEBSTER





"Simon" Traveling Pneumatic Grain Plant at Glasgow Docks, working in conjunction with Elevator Legs

## GRAIN HANDLING BY SUCTION

THE FLEXIBLE, CLEAN  
AND LABOUR-SAVING METHOD

Eliminate ploughing and sweeping-up by installing a Simon Pneumatic Grain Discharging Plant to work in conjunction with the Elevator Legs. High average capacity maintained.

Definite savings in time and labor secured.

THE SIMON PNEUMATIC SYSTEM IS SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR DISCHARGING GRAIN CARS. IT DOES AWAY ENTIRELY WITH THE NECESSITY FOR CAR TIPPERS. LARGE CAPACITY—ECONOMICAL.

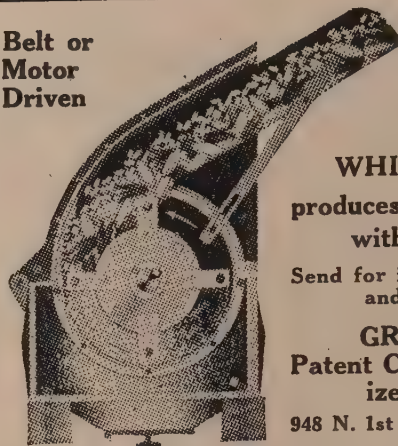
Simon Suction Plants also installed for handling coal at Power Stations.

### HENRY SIMON, LTD.

ENGINEERS, MOUNT STREET  
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Please address your enquiries  
CONVEYING DEPT., CHEADLE HEATH  
STOCKPORT, ENGLAND

Belt or  
Motor  
Driven



A  
**Gruendler**

**WHIRL-BEATER**

produces a better feed  
with less power

Send for illustrated literature  
and list of users

**GRUENDLER**  
Patent Crusher & Pulver-  
izer Company

948 N. 1st St. St. Louis, Mo.



**THE NEW BADGER CAR MOVER**

**30 DAYS'  
FREE  
TRIAL**

Will spot your cars cheaply, easily and  
without delay.

Its patented features and quality materials  
make it the most efficient and durable mover  
being sold.

Try it out for thirty days in your plant,  
freight expenses paid by us.

THE ADVANCE CAR MOVER CO., APPLETON, WIS.

## Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

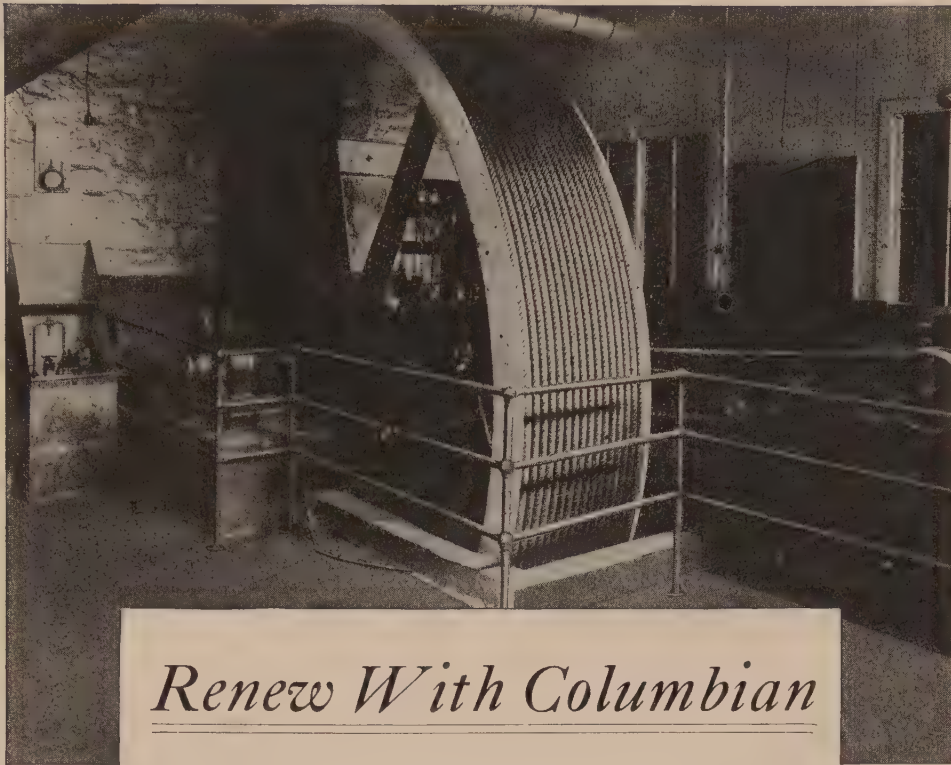
Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4 lbs.

### Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Illinois





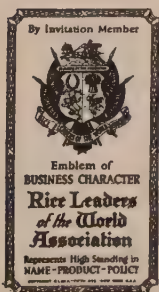
## *Renew With Colombian*

Do you know that there is almost as much internal wear on the ordinary transmission rope as there is external? This inside wear is due to the friction of the individual fibres against one another as the rope bends around the pulleys.

## Columbian *Tape-Marked* Pure Manila Transmission Rope

is manufactured in such a way that internal wear is reduced to a minimum. A lubricating substance is worked in between every individual fibre and forms a resistant film which allows the rope to bend with the slightest amount of wear.

This and the many other advantages are reasons why your next Transmission Rope should be Colombian.



## Columbian Rope Company

322-60 Genesee Street

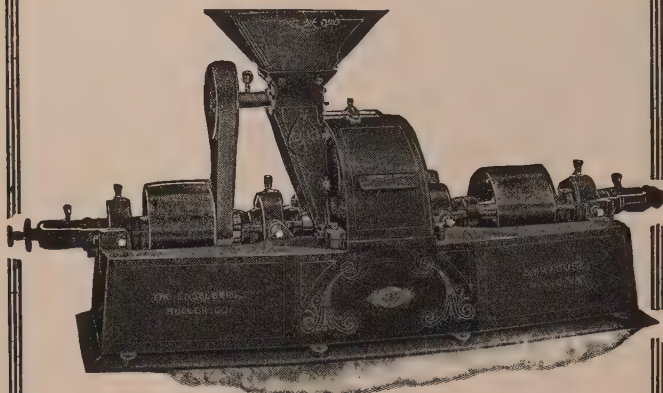
Auburn, "The Cordage City" N. Y.

Branches : New York Chicago Boston New Orleans





## The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings  
Scientific

Positive Feed  
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

**THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.**

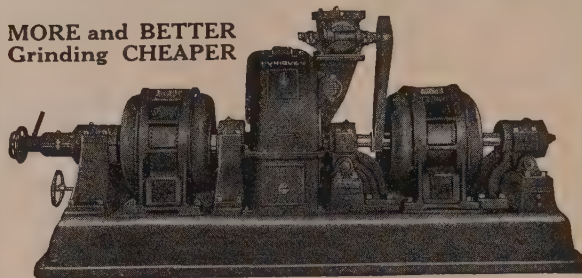
Incorporated

SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

For Greatest Profit In  
Feed Grinding, Employ The

## UNIQUE BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

MORE and BETTER  
Grinding CHEAPER



The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramming device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

We shall be glad to send you complete description on request. Write us.

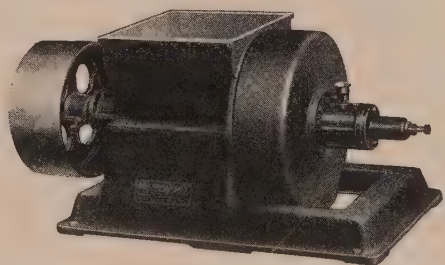
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42 Robinson Bldg.

MUNCY, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. JACKSON BLVD.

## DREADNAUGHT EAR CORN CRUSHER



### SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Compare the Dreadnaught Crusher with the old style upright machine! The complicated machinery and poorly fitting parts of the latter inevitably result in lost power, uneven product, and high cost of operation. A glance will tell you the superiority of the Dreadnaught, and a trial will prove it.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN D.

**BRYANT ENGINEERING COMPANY**

PORT HURON, MICHIGAN

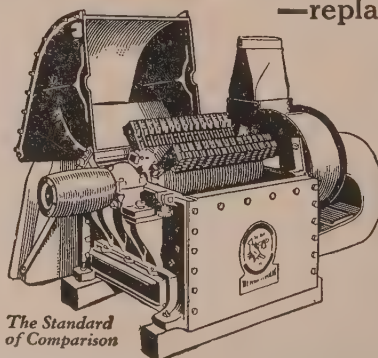
## "JAY BEE"

J. B. SEDBERRY

Crusher—Grinder—Pulverizer

### Grinds Any Feed to Any Degree of Fineness

The "Jay Bee" delivers larger capacities with less horse power than any other mill. The "Jay Bee" has no burrs, no knives, no rolls, no breaker plates. Manganese steel hammers, each having sixteen cutting edges reduce friction to a minimum—keep up-keep cost down—replacement parts few.



The Standard  
of Comparison

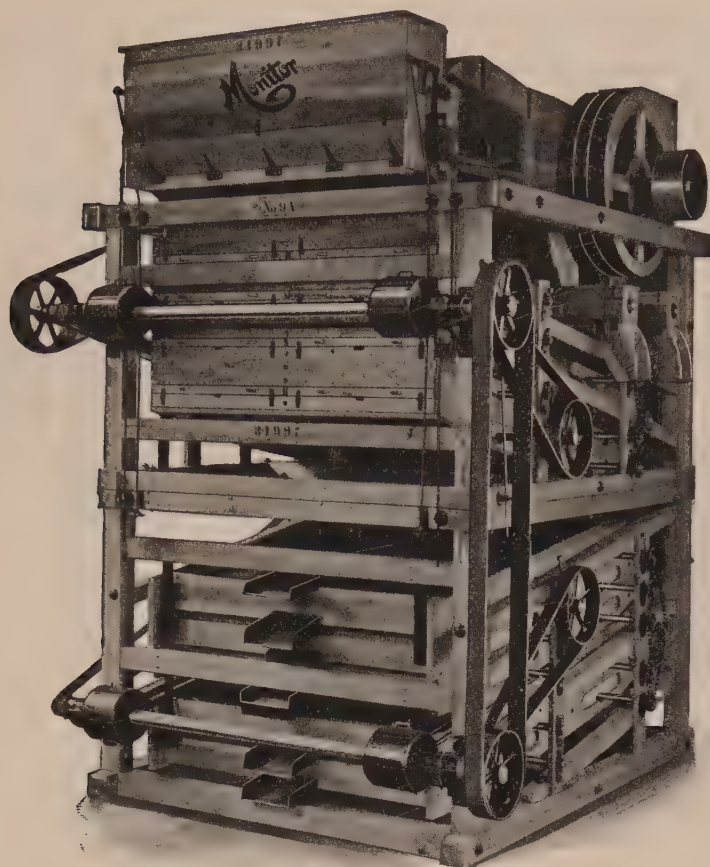
Investigate today.  
Write for full description and prices.

J. B.  
SEDBERRY  
INC.

132 HICKORY ST.  
UTICA, N. Y.

Beware of imitations. All infringements will be vigorously prosecuted.





## Whether You Make the Extra Profit

that can be made in separating your screenings and reclaiming the flax, the wheat, the mustard, etc., or whether you ship the mixture, paying freight on the refuse and let the buyer get this profit on your screenings, is up to you and to you only.

The profit is there and it can be realized. A MONITOR Screenings Separator will deliver each product by itself and the machine is making a lot of money for many users.

When will you line up for this easy and sure profit?

## Huntley Manufacturing Co.

Department B

SILVER CREEK, NEW YORK

*Our Representatives at Your Service*

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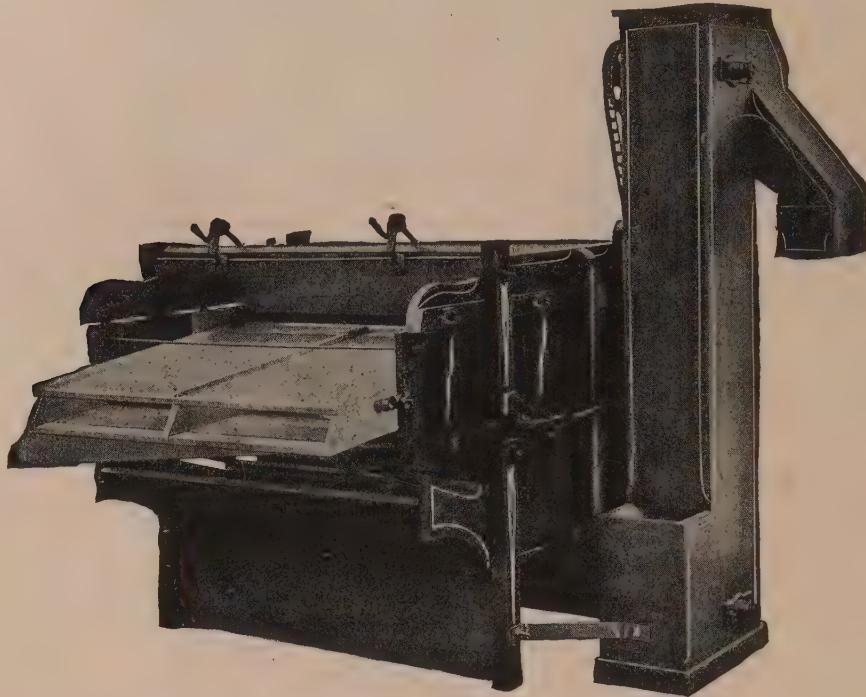




"Eureka"- "Invincible" Grain Cleaning Machinery



A "Racine"  
Warehouse  
Fanning Mill



With Elevator  
and  
Bagger

## SEED CORN SORTERS

Makes a wonderful grade of Seed Corn that will drop 98% perfect from Edge or Round Drop Planters—large stocky kernels which will reproduce perfectly. Seed Corn graded on the "Racine" has dropped as high as four hundred hills, three at a time, without missing one hill.

### Cleans and Grades

- 1—Makes a fine, even grade of Seed Corn, containing only large, perfectly formed kernels.
  - 2—Blows out all the chaff, cobs, dust and dirt.
  - 3—Tails off the big misshapen tips and butts.
  - 4—Sifts through the broken, small and shoe-peg grains.
- And, best of all—

THE SAME MACHINE WILL CLEAN AND GRADE ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND SEED

Write for Catalog No. 45-20

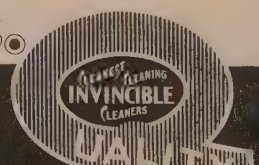
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"EUREKA" - "INVINCIBLE" GRAIN CLEANING MACHINERY

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## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



### Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting **JACKS** and **Steel Yokes**

for Grain Elevator, Silo and  
Coal Pit Construction

Write for literature and prices

Manufactured and Sold by

**NELSON MACHINE CO.**  
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### **RELIANCE Construction Co.**

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Designers and Constructors  
of the better class of grain  
elevators—concrete or wood.

### **Younglove Construction Company**

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,  
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants  
Wood or Fireproof Construction

*"If Better Elevators are Built  
They will STILL be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING

Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

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Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS  
319 BUDER BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

### **Weller Metal Pdts. Co.**

Chicago Office Factory  
505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.  
**SHEET METAL WORK**  
Grain Elevators a Specialty

### **CRAMER BUILT**

is the mark designating the best in Grain  
Elevator Construction at normal prices  
**W. H. Cramer Construction Co.**  
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.  
Plans and Specifications Furnished

## **HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS**

### ★★★ ★ **The Star Engineering** ★ Company

Specialists in  
**Grain Elevator Construction**

Our elevators stand every test,  
Appearance, Strength, Durability  
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

★★★  
**Want a Job?**—Advertise in the Situation Wanted  
columns of the Grain Dealers Journal

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
**ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of**  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
Any Size or Capacity  
523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

### **HORNER & WYATT**

Designers of  
Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,  
Warehouses, Power Plants and  
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,  
Valuations and Reports.

New Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

For elevator and mill supplies we  
issue a net price catalog. If in  
the market write us for one.

**WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.**  
WICHITA, KANSAS

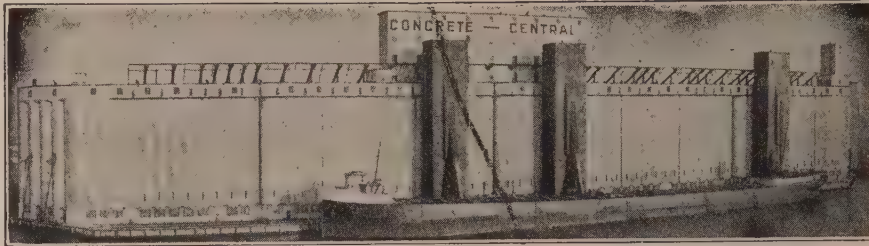
It is the returns from advertising that  
permits the maximum of service to our  
readers. Please specify the *Grain  
Dealers Journal* when writing an  
advertiser.

**GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS**  
**T. E. IBBERSON CO.**  
CONTRACTING ENGINEERS  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**SOME GRAIN DEALERS** have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising  
pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert  
readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.



Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Millard Elevator  
Corporation



Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by  
**Monarch Engineering Company**  
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity  
5,000,000  
Bushels



Equipped with  
Four Stewart  
Link-Belt  
Grain Car  
Unloaders

**Pennsylvania R. R. Elevator, Baltimore—The Most Modern Elevator in the World**

Designed and Constructed by  
**James Stewart and Company, Inc.**

W. R. Sinks, Mgr. Grain Elevator Dept.

1210 Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS in All Parts of the World



One of a  
**Group of Elevators**

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.  
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.  
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

**THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED**

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.



**Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.**

2,500,000 Bu. Concrete Grain Elevator

St. Louis, Mo.

DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

**Folwell-Ahlskog Co.**

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Ill.





## Kimbell Milling Company Elevator Fort Worth, Texas

**Total capacity 800,000 bushels**

First unit including headhouse with 550,000 bus. storage completed 1924; second unit of 250,000 bus. storage completed early in 1925.

Designed and Built by

**Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.**

*Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills*

706 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



## Santa Fe Elevator "A"

**Kansas City, Kans.**

**Capacity  
6,500,000 Bushels**

**John S. Metcalf Co.**

*Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors*

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

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## 2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

*Designed for*

**The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company**

Port Richmond

*BY*

**FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.**

**ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS**

Minneapolis, Minn.

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**McKenzie-Hague Co.**

*Engineers  
Contractors*

Minneapolis, Minn.



Hallett & Carey Co. Elevator  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
now under construction



## DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

*There's a Reason*

**The Day Company**

*Dust Collecting Engineers*

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.



## American Overseas Forwarding Co.

*Freight Brokers and  
Forwarding Agents*

Suites—930-1-2-3

Whitney Central National Bank Bldg.  
New Orleans, Louisiana

OFFICES: Chicago, Illinois; Cincinnati, Ohio; Mobile, Alabama; Helena, Arkansas; Louisville, Kentucky; Washington, D. C.; Knoxville, Tennessee; Memphis, Tennessee; New Orleans, Louisiana.

**REPRESENTATION AT ALL PORTS  
IN THE WORLD**

Cable Address—"Overseas"

Capitalization—\$50,000.00

We make a specialty of Fobbing and Financing Grain shippers through our Banks at a low rate of Interest; make supervision of grain deliveries, insuring shippers a good mix in Elevators and spontaneous deliveries to steamers.

### Elevator Storage Capacity at New Orleans:

Public Grain Elevator....	2,600,000
I. C. R. R. Elevators.....	2,500,000
Westwego Elevator .....	1,500,000
	<hr/> 6,600,000

We look after your business the same as one of your personal representatives would were he on the ground. Grain accounts, Fobbing, General Supervision, Delivery to steamers, etc., solicited. References exchanged.

Use



## DIXON'S SILICA~ GRAPHITE PAINT

for the economical protection of all metal and wood work.

Long service records of from five to ten years are obtainable with Dixon's Paint because of its unusual wear-resisting pigment—flake silica-graphite, and its vehicle—pure boiled linseed oil.

The pigment is inert, aids in preserving the original elasticity of the vehicle, increases the thickness of the paint film and has long life. The vehicle cannot be equaled by any other substance.

Write now for Booklet 15-B, and long service records.

**JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.**

Jersey City, N. J.



Established 1827

## Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Tripling (375 pages) 2.00

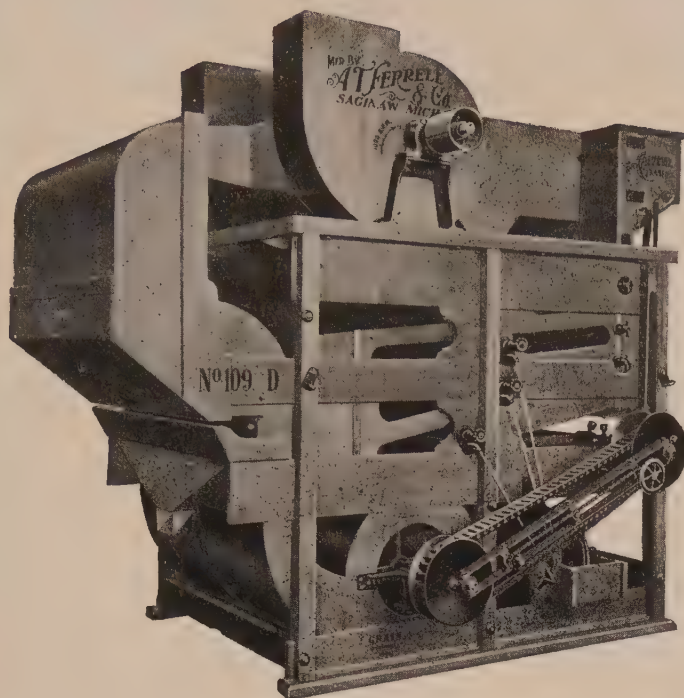
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309 So. La Salle St.

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## CLIPPER Grain and Seed CLEANERS



WE have Cleaners in many different sizes and models suitable for any location. Our aim is for constant advancement in our line. Our most recent improvements are:—

- Ball Bearing Eccentrics
- Roll Feed Hopper
- Variable Air Regulator
- Variable Shoe Shake
- Ball Bearing Suction Fans
- Ball Bearing Loose Pulley
- Improved Screen Holders

Each improvement adds to the efficiency of the Cleaner and to the profits of the user. Write us full particulars regarding the size or type of Cleaner you need. We shall be glad to send catalog, quote prices and serve you in any way we can without obligation on your part.

A. T. FERRELL & CO., Saginaw, W. S., Michigan

## Grain Shipping Record Books

**Record of Cars Shipped.** This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

**Sales, Shipments and Returns.** Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$  inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50.

**Grain Shipping Ledger** for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 100 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.00.

**Shippers Record Book.** This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

## Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Grain Receiving Record Books

**Grain Receiving Register.** One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 830. Price \$3.00.

**Receiving and Stock Book.** Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

**Grain Receiving Ledger** is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 200 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Price, \$5.50.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

## Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**MISSOURI**—15,000 bu. elevator for sale, doing good business. Handles coal, feed and flour. Good reason for selling. Address 56M29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA** elevator, hay house and coal sheds for sale with new 10-ton truck scales. Good reason for selling. Address Andrews Equity Exchange, Andrews, Indiana.

**SEVERAL GRAIN ELEVATORS** for sale at small stations in Northern Illinois, also handling lumber, coal and other sidelines. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

**NORTHERN IOWA**—Elevator property for sale in good territory and an old established business. Price very reasonable. Address 56L1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA**—Two 25,000 bu. elevators for sale; cribbed construction; gas engine; on C. M. & St. P. R. R.; first class condition. Address 56K12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**MICHIGAN**—5,000-bu. elevator for sale; potato, feed, grinding, coal and all sidelines. Best reason for wanting to sell. Very reasonable price; terms. Address 57N2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**KANSAS**—20,000 bu. frame elevator on main line of the Santa Fe, west of Hutchinson, for sale, including 50 barrel flour mill equipment and warehouse. Electric power. Address 56L3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**N. W. ILLINOIS**—40,000 bu. elevator for sale on C. G. W. R. R. Electric power; up-to-date machinery; sidelines feed, seed, coal, salt, etc. No competition except in coal. Fine business—excellent location—good price. Sickness reason for selling. Address 56L11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**EASTERN KANSAS**—Best small line of elevators offered for sale account of owner having "made his" and wishes to retire. Four modern ironclad elevators. Live in city and visit all stations daily. Have earned enough in two seasons to pay for price asked. Address 57N12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHEAST OKLAHOMA**—20,000 bu. elevator and feed mill for sale. Transit privileges, two railroads, electric power. Crop failure unknown; wonderful prospect for crop of small grain; one other elevator; good competition; usually handle 100,000 bus. of grain; our market is all in the south; the trade don't know what we sell for. Well established and a money maker. If you want a good elevator this will fill your requirements. Address 56K16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR AT AUCTION

On Friday, July 23rd

I will sell at auction my elevator property at Westfield, Iowa, consisting of 35,000-bu. capacity elevator, 4,000-bu. capacity corn crib, coal bins, seed or feed house, office and equipment. Good territory, favorable rates and competition and in good physical condition.

For further information come and inspect property or inquire of owner,  
Clinton E. Lowry, Westfield, Iowa.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**MENNO, SOUTH DAKOTA**, Elevator for sale. Address H. Hafner, Alpena, So. Dak.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—Two elevators for sale; money makers; good grain territory. Address Box 805, Lewistown, Illinois.

**NORTHEAST KANSAS**—Good elevator for sale on Santa Fe R. R. Business good. Address 56M1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**KANAWHA, IOWA**—Grain elevator, coal and feed business for sale. Price \$16,500. No trades. Write or inquire to N. H. Veldhouse, Kanawha, Iowa, owner.

**INDIANA**—The Richland Elevator at Earl Park, Indiana, for sale. Let me hear from you—a bargain is waiting. Address Lee Dinwiddie, Assignee, Fowler, Indiana.

**MICHIGAN**—10,000-bu. grain elevator, flour and feed mill at Decatur, Mich., for sale; A1 condition; electric power; main line M. C. R. R. Address Jay Lyle, Paw Paw, Michigan.

**CENTRAL IOWA**—Grain and Coal Business for sale located on the M. & St. L. R. R. Capacity 30,000 bushels. No competition. Address 56K28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MISSOURI**—Large wheat elevator in city of 1,500 together with office and office equipment for \$5,500 spot cash. A WONDERFUL BUY. For particulars address 57N4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**GRAIN AND COAL BUSINESS FOR SALE.**  
**INDIANA**—Modern elevator property in fine location, good railroad facilities, in good wheat, corn and oat territory, wheat looking fine. Property for sale at less than half price. Best of reasons for wanting to sell. A real elevator as well as a real bargain. Address 56J11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—Two grain elevators in one of the best grain sections of state for sale; capacity 22,500 and 25,000 bus., also 80,000 bu. extra for oats storage; located on Ill. Central; Randolph Grain Drier; electric power; both houses and their equipment in excellent condition; special storage rates for oats and corn; 260,000 bus. grain handled annually. Must be sold together. In order to close an estate this property will be sold at a low price for quick sale. Address 56M21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

**NORTHERN INDIANA** elevator for sale or lease to right party. Good grain business, also good feed, coal, flour and grinding trade. Write 57N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

**ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS** for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**WANTED TO LEASE OR BUY** elevator in Nebraska. Address 56M20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WANT TO LEASE** grain elevator where competition is light and territory large. Prefer Montana. Address 57N16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

### MILLING IN TRANSIT FEED MILL

**FOR SALE**—Empire Mills at Olean, N. Y. Storage capacity 65,000 bus. bulk grain; 21,800 ft. warehouse room for sacked goods; all machinery for feed; manufacture no flour. Private switch with track scale. Bargain for someone. Felt Bros. & Gage Co., Olean, N. Y.

## MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**MISSOURI** Flour Mill and Elevator for sale. Address Herman Blumer, Berger, Mo.

### ATTENTION

Flour mill, 75 bbl., and elevator in Illinois wheat belt. Retiring. Bargain. Address 57N15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS** Mill and Elevator for sale; capacity 500 bbls. either hard or soft wheat; storage capacity 100,000 bus. Best built and equipped mill in Ill. Modern to the minute; latest improved machinery; two residences next to elevator which rent for \$100 per month. Wavering Bros. Milling Co., Quincy, Ill.

**SOUTHERN INDIANA**—A real bargain in mill and elevator, residence, barn and four lots, all for the sum of \$8,500, one-half down and balance on easy terms. Splendid opportunity for one with small capital wishing to get into business for himself. Address 56K7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Feed warehouse on the NYC RR for sale. Steady income from property pays nearly all interest and fixed charges. Excellent opportunity for right party. Address 57N1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY WANTED.

**WANT TO LEASE**, manage or buy part interest in a good grain business; 15 years' experience. Prefer Ind. or Eastern Ill. Address 56L14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## Terminal Transfer Elevators

For sale in Chicago District; small; fully equipped with cleaners, clippers and sulphuring machinery; first class condition, now operating. Storage capacity 125,000 bushels; handling capacity 25 cars daily. Going concern with established business that will go with elevators. Address 56F30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.



## LOAN WANTED.

WANTED a loan of \$15,000 on two 18,000 bu. elevators and two loading stations in the best grain section of N. E. Okla. and S. E. Kans. Big flour and feed business in connection. Amount of loan wanted is about 1/4 value of property. For further information address 56M10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An assistant weighmaster and spouter for large terminal elevator in Kansas City. Good chance for advancement. Give experience and reference. Address 57N19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Have openings for superintendents and foremen experienced in construction of cement mills, crushing plants and grain elevators. Address Burrell Engineering & Construction Co., 513 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED to get in touch with two or three good salesmen to take charge of entire states or districts, calling on the wholesale trade, selling a quality line of all kinds of stock and poultry feeds. This is a real opportunity for a competent man who has had experience and who will succeed with us. Address 57N7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index, \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Wagon Loads Received—One copy for recording details of weight and price of each wagon load of grain received. Space for 3,200 loads. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Soiled 330."

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts, contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3 3/8 x 5 1/2, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping separate daily record of each kind of grain received; 160 pages; 20 lines to page; space for 3,200 loads of grain; printed on ledger paper, high grade binding. Soiled; price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago, weight 2 1/2 lbs. Order "Special 321."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED as manager of elevator or solicitor; fifteen years' experience along grain line. Address 56M24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position as manager grain elevator; 20 years' experience; understand side-lines; good bookkeeper; references. Address 56J20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator; 15 years' experience in grain, coal, feed and seed; furnish reference and bond. Address C. M. Hayse, 1321 Maple St., Sioux City, Iowa.

POSITION wanted as manager of grain elevator in good territory by young man with 7 years' experience. Desire a station with a large volume of business. Address 56L7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers Elevator or with good commission firm by man with 30 years' experience in milling and grain. State particulars and salary. Address Lock Box 187, Lake Andes, So. Dak.

WANTED position as manager of Farmers or Indpt. Elevator; 20 yrs. exp., can keep good set of books. Willing to work on salary and share of net profits or straight salary. Write 57N18, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted as manager of Farmers Elevator or solicitor or auditor; 8 years' buying experience; married; sober; live wire; appearance good; always made good. State particulars and salary. Address 57N20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED permanent position by experienced grain and elevator man as foreman or superintendent of grain elevator; familiar with grading and mixing of grain; 12 years' experience. Open July 15th. Prefer Montana. Address 57N17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION wanted by married man 27 years of age, 8 years' experience in grain, feeds, seeds, coal; thoroughly acquainted with the business, have been active in management; 4 year high school and 2 years' college education; bookkeeper; typist; experienced in transit privilege; references. Address 56K19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURKE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4 1/2 x 7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

### FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE WANTED - FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

## SCALES FOR SALE.

PORTABLE BAGGING SCALES—3 Richardson Automatic in excellent condition. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., 800 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## SCALES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Howe Hopper Scale, used little. O. Koch, Hutchinson, Kansas.

## SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## MACHINERY WANTED.

WANTED—160' or more 5 ply used rubber belt with 14x7 buckets. Must be in first class condition and priced right. Address Box 163, Sidney, Ohio.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—12 hp. Fairbanks-Morse stationary gasoline engine; good working order. Graham Grain Co., Route No. 5, Streator, Ill.

INTERNATIONAL 20-h.p. horizontal gasoline engine; cheap; in good mechanical condition. Reason for selling, installing a motor. The Ohio Grain Co., Milford Center, Ohio.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

## ENGINES WANTED.

WANT TO BUY second-hand elevator oil or gas engine, Fairbanks-Morse Type N or N. B., at least 25 h.p.; in good condition. Horton Grain & Coal Co., Hammond, Piatt Co., Ill.

## DYNAMOS—MOTORS

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

## INFORMATION BURO.

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Buro, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Tell us what you need for your Grain Elevator and we'll tell you where to get the latest and best.

## INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 305 So. La Salle St., Chicago



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—One combination corn and cob separator and small grain cleaner. Price \$100. John Murray & Son, West Jefferson, Ohio.

**BAG HOLDERS** for grain or potatoes. No hooks; does not tear the bag; height adjustable. Price \$3.95. Circular free. L. F. Perrin Co., Port Huron, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**FOR SALE**—One 18" belt driven Halsted Attrition Mill in good condition. Price very reasonable. L. J. McMillin, 525 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

**EUREKA** Oat Clipper No. 33 for sale. Never been used. Ball bearings. Priced attractive. Ready to ship. Address Ferguson Seed Farms, Inc., Box 624-G, Sherman, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—1 Cornwall Corn Cleaner with wheat sieves. Also 1 Victor Cylinder Sheller. Both 225 bu. capacity. Reasonable. Address L. F. Dougan Grain Co., Wamego, Kansas.

## ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—18" used attrition mills.

Several motors.

Cast iron pulleys.

Vertical mixers.

Several cast iron boots.

Corn shellers.

Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.

## REBUILT MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 18 inch Monarch B. B. Belt Mill.

Three 24 inch Bauer B. B. Belt Mills.

Three 24 inch R. O. Munson Belt Mills.

Two 18 inch R. O. Munson Belt Mills.

One ¾-ton Batch Mixer.

Several Buhr Mills, various sizes and types.

Motors and transmission machinery.

Munson Mill Machinery Company, Inc.,

210 Seward Ave.

Utica, N. Y.

## REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,

9 S. Clinton St.

Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINERY FOR SALE

2 Allis-Chalmers 50 h.p. Motors.

1 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor.

1 Williams large size Pulverizer.

1 Eureka Improved Batch Mixer.

1 B. & L. 9"x30" Double Roller Mill.

1 36" Alfalfa Breaker.

1 Eureka No. 453-A Cracked Corn Separator.

1 Monitor No. 5 Dustless Ckd. Corn Separator.

1 10"x41" steel spiral conveyor.

1 12"x12" steel spiral conveyor.

2 Bucket Elevators 38' between centers.

5 Cyclone Dust Collectors.

7 Style B Draver Percentage Feeders with master drive.

1 No. 1005 Special Scratch Feed Cleaner.

1 30' 9" L. H. Cut Fligh Conveyor.

1 Western No. 13 Warehouse Corn Sheller.

1 8' Brown Portable Bag Piling Machine with motor.

1 Fairbanks Automatic Receiving Scale.

1 Richardson Auto. Sacking Scale, portable.

1 Cincinnati Time Registering Clock.

1 Freemans No. 4 Grain Cleaner and Corn Sheller.

DIAMOND MILLS, Evansville, Ind.

## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—Latest model J. L. Owens "50" Dual Marquis Cleaner. Full equipment. Address McLaughlin Elevator Co., Cando, No. Dak.

**FOR SALE**—One 3 pair high 9x24 Differential Drive Nordyke & Marmon roll with LePage Cut—in excellent condition. Price reasonable. L. J. McMillin, 525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—One complete set of used machinery for 500 bbl. flour mill consisting of separating, scouring, milling, sifting, packing, elevating and conveying machinery and steam power plant. Will sell either as a whole or any part thereof. Will furnish list of property upon request. Address Columbia Farmers' Co-operative Grain Co., Columbia, Illinois.

**MACHINERY BARGAINS**—1 37½ hp. type Y Fairbanks-Morse Oil Engine. 1 single phase motor, a few 30-cycle small motors, 1 75 hp. General Electric Motor, 1 40 hp. Westinghouse Motor.

**ATTRITION MILLS**—1 24" Monarch motor driven; 1 24" single head Bauer Bros. motor driven; 1 18" plain bearing mill; 1 14" Diamond Huller ball bearing mill; 1 24" Dreadnaught plain bearing.

Triumph Corn Sheller; 1 Hutchinson Corn Sheller; ½, 1 and 2 bu. Richardson Automatic Scales; 1 3-pr. high 9x24 Noye Feed Mill; 1 Vertical Ball Bearing Mixer (new); Roller Bearings; Clutch Pulleys; Clutches; Ball Bearing Tighteners; 1 Gedge Gray Mixer 2½ bbls. capacity; 1 Smith Exact Weight Scale; Roll Grinding and Corrugating a Specialty. A. D. HUGHES CO., Wayland, Mich.

## MACHINES FOR SALE.

## ATTRITION MILLS

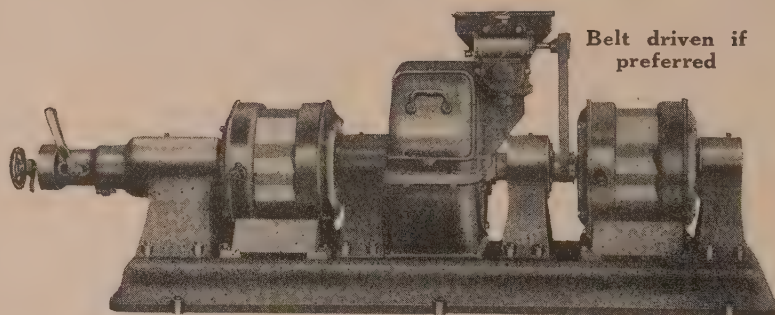
Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**MIDGET MILL** for sale with scrubber, separator, various shafting, pulleys and other practically new machinery including 25 h.p. A. C. motor. What can you use? Address Bank of Ipswich, Ipswich, Edmunds Co., S. Dak.

**FOR SALE**—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. I double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



**If You Need HAY**  
write us for delivered prices



## Build Up a Profitable Side Line

Before competition forces you to install a feed grinder to hold your present trade, why not develop the side line of feed grinding and draw new customers to your elevator.

## The MONARCH Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

is a sturdy, dependable feed grinder that has for more than 16 years demonstrated consistently that it will grind all kinds of grain uniformly with a minimum amount of power and upkeep expense and stay in service longer than any other type of machine. We have an interesting booklet of attrition mill facts for you. Will you write for it now—just ask for booklet "I" 10.

**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.**

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office Kansas City Office San Francisco Office  
9 S. Clinton St. 612 New England Bldg. 726 Harrison St.





## SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

### Directory

#### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

##### BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

##### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds

##### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

##### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

##### FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.  
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

##### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

##### KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

##### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

##### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.  
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.  
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

##### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.  
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

##### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

### SEEDS WANTED

WE are buyers of large Black Sunflower Seed. Make sample offers. I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., Inc., 11 Water St., New York, N. Y.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

### If you have a good thing

Tell the Grain Dealers—  
They'll do the rest—

Advertising is the quickest and best way—but it must be the right kind of advertising.

If you have spent your good money without satisfactory results, it's a case of wrong article or wrong advertising.

The easiest, most direct, most popular and most effective way to the grain dealer is The Grain Dealers Journal route.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CLOVERS—TIMOTHY  
ALFALFA

Get our samples and prices before buying

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY, Inc.

Louisville, Kentucky

Buyers and Sellers of All  
Varieties of Field Seeds

Headquarters for Redtop Orchard  
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

COURTEEN SEED COMPANY  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WEEKLY PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

KELLOGG  
SEED COMPANY  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN  
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

Missouri Grown Blue Grass  
Northwestern Alfalfa

Ask for Quotations

Rudy Patrick Seed Company  
Kansas City, Mo.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company  
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

Buyers and Sellers  
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

BUCKEYE BRAND  
FIELD SEEDS

Strictly No. 1 Quality

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.  
CINCINNATI OHIO

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder  
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

First and Victor Streets

St. Louis, Missouri

MINNEAPOLIS SEED CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

We are Buyers and Sellers,—TIMOTHY CLOVERS  
MILLETS, Grass Seeds and Seed Grains

Send samples for bids. Ask for samples and prices!

Bred-Up Field Seeds

Pedigreed and Standard Stocks!

Red Oats, Seed Corn, Cotton Seed,  
Grain and Sweet Sorghums, Grasses,  
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Information.

Ferguson Seed Farms, Inc.

Sherman, Box 624-G, Texas

Upon readers patronage of its  
advertisers depends the success of  
the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.  
Will you mention it?

Mercer, Mo.—I find that I cannot get  
along without the *Grain Dealers Journal*.  
—A. A. Alley.

### Modern Methods

GRAIN  
DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of  
elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain Dealers Journal*  
on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm \_\_\_\_\_

Capacity of Elevator \_\_\_\_\_

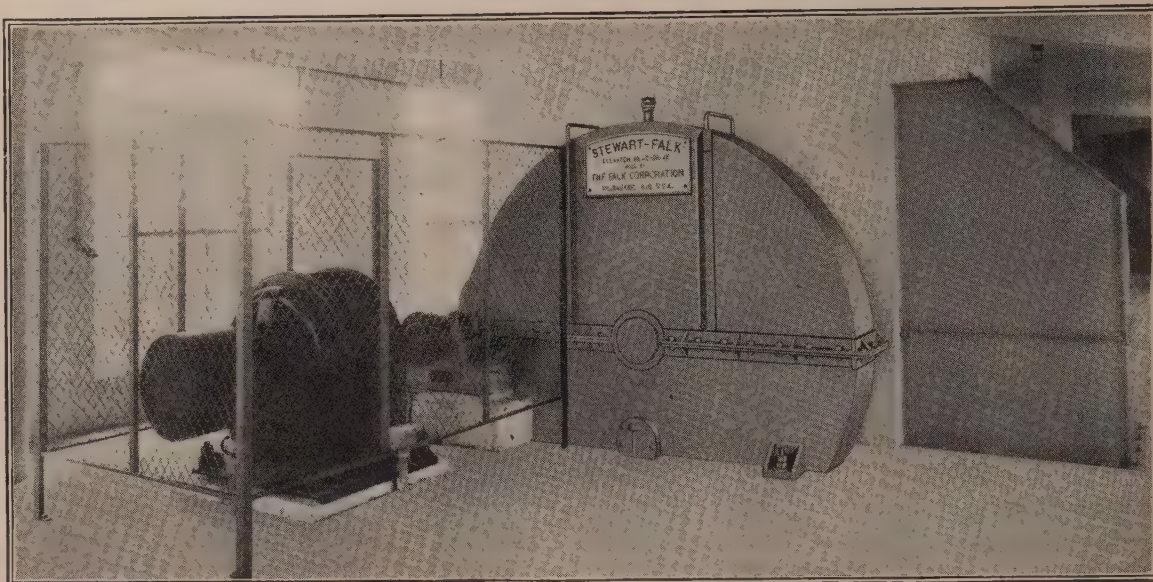
\_\_\_\_\_ bushels

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

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Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Telegraph Tolls





# 9

## Falk Herringbone Gear Speed Reducers in The New York State Elevator at Oswego

1—This installation consists of 5 special elevator head drives, 125 H. P., 605 to 29.1 R. P. M. with No. 50 Falk-Bibby Flexible Couplings to motors.

2—4 standard type  $S\frac{1}{4}$  drives specially arranged for driving belt conveyors, 40 H. P., 685 to 84.2 R. P. M. with No. 11 Falk-Bibby Flexible Couplings to high speed shafts.

Specify Falk Herringbone Gears and Falk-Bibby Flexible Couplings if long life, reliability and uninterrupted service are matters of prime importance.

*Write today for Bulletins*

Bulletin 38  
Herringbone Gear Speed Reducers

Bulletin 35  
Falk-Bibby Flexible Couplings

**The Falk Corporation—Milwaukee**

# FALK



## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1926

THE WHEAT market has been so strong since the new crop started to move that consigning has brot most gratifying returns to shippers.

CARS and storage space are so scarce along the Spearman branch of the Santa Fe over two million bushels of wheat has been piled on the ground. Evidently no one with foresight in that section.

LOW GRADE grain when sold shippers track can always be depended upon to earn a discouraging discount. Some shippers carefully clean and mix all such grain while others consign it, but few are so short-sighted as to load it out on track sales for No. 3.

WINTER WHEAT threshing yields are so much larger in the Southwest than was expected and the test weight is so much heavier than usual, the crop prognosticators are working overtime readjusting their figures and explaining the wonderful improvement.

CANADIAN grain dealers are glad the present administration ended before the enactment of the Campbell bill, which would have made it possible for the pool to use private investments in country grain elevators to handle grain for the pool's exclusive benefit in the pool's own terminal elevator.

GRAIN SHIPPERS everywhere cooper and line their cars so carefully these days of high values, none suffer shortages in shipments and box cars never leak grain, so we receive no reports of cars seen leaking grain in transit. Alas! the railroad claim agent will soon be out of a job.

WHEAT which weighs 66½ lbs. to the bushel is heavy enough to win all the millers and rightly so. This is the heaviest car load on record at Kansas City. It arrived yesterday from Optima, Okla. So much of the winter wheat from the Southwest is heavy and tests high in protein the mixers are sad at heart.

AS THE FIRE insurance rate collected by stock insurance companies on feed mills averages a dollar more than their rate on grain elevators, foresighted elevator men will investigate all the hazards of the feed mill before installing and reduce the danger of fire wherever possible, thereby earning a minimum rate on the improved plant.

FAILURES of elevator companies shortly after an audit showed a fat surplus may be somewhat puzzling, but we believe that first of all it emphasizes the need of a careful investigation of the ability of the auditors before their employment. A certificate from a cross roads business college does not entitle every graduate to add C. P. A. to his name.

SMALL FLOUR MILLS have been losing ground to the large mills in the big cities and to the country grain elevators. The country elevator and the big mill at the terminal work together to give severe competition to the small miller. Between 1921 and 1923 the number of merchant mills in the United States decreased 19.3 per cent according to the federal census. Going back further, from 1914 to 1921 the number of mills decreased 39.9 per cent. During April, 1926, 1,042 of the mills reporting were those that produced 89 per cent of the flour in 1923.

CONGRESS has adjourned, thank goodness, without enacting any of the so-called farm relief laws introduced. So the Government will not be forced into the grain business, regulate farm operations, or employ an army of bureaucrats to make life miserable for the grain producers. When Congress stops listening to the farm agitators and goes direct to the farm for enlightenment it may obtain dependable information on What is the Trouble with our Farmers and What they Want. The impractical schemes of the agitators were not endorsed by one per cent of the farm owners.

THE FEEDMILLS in the back of the blacksmith shop or run in connection with a carpenter shop because of convenient power connection, may disturb the price schedule of the established feed mills which are equipped to give first class service, but such a makeshift can not hope to attain permanent success. The small capacity of these backroom plants limits their volume of business so the operators cannot hope to attain efficiency in grinding, mixing or handling, and invariably their customers are penalized by slow service and poor work. The fire insurance companies recognizing the handicaps of these small feed grinding plants will not assume any of the hazards of the business, so they experience difficulty in getting insurance in a desirable company. The elevator operator who is equipped to grind all kinds of feed as wanted and quickly, has little to fear from the small plant, because they can not last long.

ONE thing the matter with agriculture is too much government aid. For many years the experiment stations have been teaching the farmer how to produce more per acre; and during the last 9 years the federal farm loan system has forced upon the farmers credits amounting to more than \$2,000,000,000. Last year the system furnished agriculture credits amounting to more than \$436,000,000. Such an excessive stimulus to production can only lead to overproduction and lower prices.

THE ELEVATOR operator whose accounting system is so complex or incomplete that he can not quickly determine the amount of each kind of grain on hand at any time needs to change his system. Adding a stock book or keeping a ledger account with each kind of grain would expedite his determining the amount of each kind of grain on hand and facilitate his making weekly reports to his fire insurance company and thereby gain the great advantage of a Premium Adjustment policy. This policy enables the insured to keep fully protected at all times without paying for an excessive volume of insurance which he could not hope to collect in case of fire.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS might increase the attendance at their sessions by refusing to register and badge members of the trade who would not agree to attend each session. Every one connected with the trade is deeply interested in much of the matter discussed at each convention, and should be willing to join in the discussions and help secure more practical results in all association work. It would not only profit the individual dealers to attend all sessions, but the trade at large would profit greatly by the added influence of their counsel and advice. Open discussion of any trade problem at a convention greatly helps to disseminate the views expressed there through the conversation and letters of those actually in attendance.

THE DECISION by a Washington state court holding the terminal warehouse not liable to farmers who had stored wheat with a country warehouseman, as published elsewhere in this number, is good law and in line with public policy, which is more than can be said of the laws in Minnesota and the Dakotas. The farmers at a country station have a better opportunity to observe and ascertain whether the grain buyer at their station can be trusted with their wheat, and the burden should be placed upon them to do so. Terminal grain buyers remote from the point of loading are in no position to ascertain the standing of the country buyer, and if they were to undertake it the result would be unreasonable delay in the sale of grain and added cost in marketing. All the effort of the terminal grain receiver should be directed toward obtaining for his country shippers the highest possible price instead of maintaining some system of espionage over all the shippers to his market; and the decision by the court in this case is an encouragement to responsible receivers to confine their activities to their legitimate selling duties. Statutes making the terminal receiver responsible play into the hands of receivers who would make liberal loans to country buyers with arrangements that virtually make the country buyer their agent.



WITH THE Tobacco Growers' Ass'n of Va., North and South Carolina in the receivers' hands and the Dark Tobacco Growers' Ass'n struggling with loans and storage charges on a stock of 45,000,000 pounds, the outlook for pool activities in marketing the 1926 crop is exceedingly discouraging to the promoters.

LEGISLATION by the Congress which has just adjourned has been barren of results of any value to the grain dealers. The one bill that did pass, H. R. 7893, creating a co-operative marketing division in the Department of Agriculture, will not benefit the grain dealers. The three bills that got thru one house and failed of passage in the other are H. R. 9268, for loans on growing crops; S. 949, reducing the postage on farm products; and S. 2965, to prevent discrimination against farmers co-operative ass'ns. We can be thankful that nothing worse happened to us in the national legislature.

GRAIN EXCHANGES are affected with public interest to the extent that states may enact statutes forcing them to admit to membership concerns dividing profits, with shippers on a patronage basis, under the recent decision by the Kansas Supreme Court, published elsewhere in this number. Exchanges are not in fact affected with public interest, but are now made so by legislative fiat. The trade will have to accept this situation, that of certain shippers to the board of trade having their commissions rebated to the extent that profits are returned to them. It remains to be seen what can be done by independent dealers at country stations to get a similar return of the profits on their shipments as handled on the board of trade. Clearly it is unfair that the independent buyer at a country station should pay more to have his business handled by the terminal receiver. It can be said to the credit of the Wichita Board of Trade that it did its utmost to protect the independent country dealers.

### Loss and Damage Claims Declining Rapidly.

The report of the Freight Claim Prevention Com'te at the recent annual convention of the Freight Claim Division of the American Railway Ass'n, showed a most gratifying reduction in the amount of the loss and damage claims paid by the railroads during 1925. In fact, the total aggregated only \$38,772,000, which was a reduction of \$9,490,000 below the claims of 1924, and the claims of 1924 showed a reduction of \$10,768,000.

The 1925 volume of claims was 68% below the loss and damage claims paid in 1920. Box cars are in much better condition than they have been for many years. Greater precaution is taken to prevent leakage and loss or damage of freight, than ever before. All freight entrusted to the railroads is watched with more vigilant care than for many years. The loss by pilfering as well as the loss by careless handling has been greatly reduced, and the handling of grain no doubt is more efficient than it has been for years, so that shippers are not only having fewer loss and damage claims than ever before, but without doubt those they do file are receiving prompter and more careful consideration than for years.

Five years ago we frequently published a column of reports of cars seen leaking grain in transit, but today we seldom receive these reports. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that all the grain shippers along the way have gone blind or have lost interest in helping their brother shippers to prove that their car leaked grain in transit.

While no doubt many grain shippers still suffer heavy losses, they are small compared with the daily experiences of shippers five to ten years ago. The improvement is indeed most gratifying, and both the railroads and the shippers are to be congratulated, and urged to make still further improvement.

### Free Storage Breaking Country Dealers.

For years operators of many country elevators have been struggling under the spell of cut-throat competition and giving free storage to all farmer patrons as well as the rise of the market when they wished to sell. In Illinois this practice has become so burdensome that few dealers indulging in it give promise of long withstanding its withering influence.

Failures of several Illinois elevators recently have been traced direct to cut-throat competition and the horde of bad practices following in its wake. Years ago it was common with many Illinois elevator operators to advance money to their farmer patrons without interest as well as giving free storage. Of course the elevator operator was compelled to go to the bank and borrow money, paying interest on it, but it never occurred to the farmer to do the same thing, so long as the elevator man was willing to lend various amounts without interest.

So many dealers who have indulged in these three ridiculous practices have been forced into bankruptcy the wonder is all have not voluntarily abandoned each of these practices long since, but each new number of the Journal goes to press with news items telling of new failures traceable to the same bad practices.

The elevator operator in the beginning provides his storage bins for the handling and storing of the grain he expects to buy in the regular course of his business, so it should be easy to understand that if he gives away the use of these bins, he cannot also expect to have them for the storage of the grain he buys, and if the farmer holds the grain in the elevator man's storage space for his own account, the elevator man will not have the opportunity to buy and hold the grain for his own account.

Many dealers have met with such heavy losses as the direct result of giving farmer patrons free storage and the rise of the market, that they now refuse to receive any grain into their elevator unless the grower has sold it to them. They buy grain at it passes over their scale and pay for each load immediately so there can be no dispute later as to either the ownership or the price to be paid.

Disaster has overtaken many elevator operators as the direct result of over-competition and there seems to be no excuse whatever in men who are in their right minds to persist in the bad practices which have always been condemned and are known to be fraught with so much danger to those who indulge in them.

The case of the elevator operator at Alton, Ia., in which J. C. Folger is threatened with

imprisonment in the penitentiary for larceny by embezzlement as bailee of certain grain, has many duplications in other states, and the wonder is that elevator operators of experience will place both their property and their liberty in jeopardy by persisting in giving free storage to farmer patrons who are anxious to speculate on the market with the facilities of the elevator operator and without charge.

Farmers who want to speculate in cash grain should provide cribs on their farms and hold the grain at home out of sight.

### The Protein Content of New Wheat.

The enormous marketings of new wheat in the southwest has brought most pleasant surprises for grain dealers generally. The yield is unusually large and surprising even the most optimistic crop reporters so they are rapidly revising their figures. The weight of the grain promises to average over 60 lbs., the condition is excellent and the protein yield is higher than in years. In fact the Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept. reports that the average protein content of 500 cars of new wheat received on a single day was 12.609, the test ranging from 11.20 to 18.95% protein.

With such a splendid crop of high-grade wheat, the millers and bakers who have long been sticklers for a high percentage of protein will revel in a gigantic jag of joy. While the splendid results in the Southwest should bring profit to both the producer and the handler, the mixer is dumbfounded.

### "Orderly Marketing."

For five or six years the political vote baiters and the agricultural agitators who have been preying upon the credulity of the grain producers of the land have rattled this slogan in the ears of the farmers of the land to his great cost and their gain. It is easy to stretch this indefinite term to fit many of the wild schemes of the promoters, but few grain producers have as yet obtained a clear understanding of what constitutes orderly marketing or how they might gain by it.

Producers generally would profit by refraining from swamping the market with a lot of grain. The movement of wheat to market in the Southwest during the past three weeks has been unparalleled. Many elevators have purchased enough wheat each day to fill all their bins so have kept running nights to load out grain to make room for the next day's receipts. The railroads report the early movement of wheat larger than ever before and elevator men are beginning to complain of their inability to obtain cars to meet the needs of the rush movement.

In spite of the heavy marketings of winter wheat the prices have ruled strong. Doubtless if the farmers had held back their surplus and marketed it more leisurely the average price ruling would have been even stronger. The condition of the spring wheat in the northwest has been so discouraging until quite recently that any holding back in the southwest would have boosted prices beyond expectation. The elevators and the railroads have been working overtime, yet in some districts wheat is being piled on the ground and shipments of deteriorated grain may be expected to arrive later.



## Grain Inspection for Revenue Only.

Grain inspection fees should be made just large enough to cover the cost of the service rendered. It was not the intention of any of the states engaging in the grading of grain to make the service a source of revenue to the state, but the greed of the politicians in some states has kept the fees at an exorbitant figure so as to provide places for precinct workers and Kansas has gone even farther by turning over to the general funds of the state a large surplus of money charged in excess of the amount needed for grading grain. All of these fees must eventually come out of the producer and consumer.

Grain producers and shippers generally are opposed to exorbitant fees and have protested vigorously against paying any state fees for weighing and grading in excess of the actual cost of maintaining the service. None of these departments was ever designed to be revenue earners but the politicians will use them for this purpose until grain dealers make a more vigorous kick for reasonable fees.

## The Dangerous Cob Spout.

Many wood elevators and some reinforced concrete elevators have been damaged or destroyed by fire communicated through cob spout from cob burner. In fact, so many fires have been traceable direct to this easy chimney for sparks that it would seem that no grain dealer who is really anxious to stay in business would tolerate either the cob burner or the cob spout so long as it menaces the safety of his elevator and his business. Several check valves have been perfected for preventing the communication of fire from cob burner to the elevator cupola and the man who is anxious to prevent the passage of the sparks will install every safety device known, to insure the safety of his plant. Check valves have been perfected and their installation should be insisted upon by every insurance company issuing policies on elevators having spouts extending from the elevator to the cob burner.

While we recall that many fires have been charged to the offending dust or cob spout, the following list may help to refresh the memory of readers with disastrous fires credited to the dangerous cob spout:

Jamaica, Ill.—Nov. 13, 1923, the reinforced concrete elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was damaged \$7,500 by fire communicated through dust spout emptying into cob burner.

Sullivan, Ill.—Jan. 9, 1925, the reinforced concrete elevator of the Sullivan Grain Co. was badly damaged by fire communicated through cob spout from cob burner.

New Berlin, Ill.—Nov. 30, 1925, the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator was burned with contents. Fire communicated from cob burner through cob spout to cupola.

Edinburg, Ill., June 19, 1926.—Rink & Scheib's elevator damaged by fire communicated from cob burner through cob spout.

New Haven, Ind.—July 1, 1926, the Stifel & Levy elevator was destroyed. Fire started by boys playing with matches in cob house communicated to elevator through iron cob spout to cupola.

## Prompt Returns Essential to Success.

Delayed returns from grain shipments received a merited scoring at the recent convention of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n and rightly so. It seems that many shipments to the terminals of the Pacific Northwest are not settled until thirty days have elapsed and frequently returns are delayed for ninety days. Eastern receivers pride themselves on prompt returns and if the practice of delaying returns from 30 to 90 days was common, the shipments to such procrastinators would generally be started to some one else.

Grain shippers handling any volume of business can not afford to waste their time, strength and energy, worrying over returns from shipments made three months ago. Only through prompt settlement are the shippers able to profit by the results obtained from shipments. If grain is not grading up to shipper's expectation, he should know of it at once. Waiting 60 or 90 days for returns deprives the shipper of the opportunity to profit by the experiences developed by his earlier shipments.

Many shippers keep close check on receivers who are slow in making returns and deal with the laggards only when they have promise of much higher prices than if shipped to some one else. The receiver who becomes a laggard in the matter of prompt settlements on all shipments, is penalizing his own business as well as handicapping the shippers disposed to deal with him.

We recall the sad experiences of Southwestern shippers who three years ago started forwarding the new crop of wheat to the gulf and had loaded out many thousands bushels before they even heard of such a thing as "heat damaged wheat." Delayed returns in this case brought discounts which destroyed the business of many. Had the federal supervisors discovered "heat damaged wheat" and warned the trade against it before the terminal elevators were full and the yards congested with wheat-laden cars, the wheat shippers of the Southwest would have been saved many millions. In this case as in many others, the shippers suffered heavily because of receivers' delay in making returns.

## Farmer Can Not Recover from Third Party Buying Stored Grain.

The Farmers Corporation of Coulee City, Wash., went into the hands of a receiver in February, 1924, with warehouse receipts for 25,000 bus. of wheat outstanding.

The wheat had been shipped in 1922 and 1923 to the R. J. Stephens Grain Co. and the Ryer Grain Co., of Spokane, and 80 of the farmers joined in a suit with J. T. McKee to recover \$18,114 from the grain companies on the theory that the storage of the grain was a bailment and that the Farmers Corporation was not authorized to sell.

Both sides were permitted to place in evidence all the facts. The court, by Judge J. B. Lindsley, on June 30, 1926, held that the farmers were bound by the custom of the trade, and could not follow the wheat to the buyer in the terminal market.

The court said: There is no suggestion of any fraud in the alleged conversions on behalf of the grain companies. The grain they received was fully paid for and the money accounted for on the books of the warehouse.

From the customs of doing business, disclosed by the evidence and admitted, there was no expectation on the part of depositors of wheat that they would ever get their grain back. They knew that instead of their grain being subject to their demand, it went into the warehouse and became a part of the general and common mass, mingled with other grains of like kind without respect to grade or quality.

**Custom Made a Sale.**—That was the custom of the warehouse, as disclosed by the evidence and the farmers were acquainted with that custom and acquiesced in it. The first question for the court to determine, then, is whether, under this custom, acquiesced in by those who stored their wheat, that deposit of wheat under the law of the state was a strict bailment or a sale vesting in the warehouse company the authority to dispose of that grain and account to the depositor in either money or grain of similar quality.

The court will hold that the transaction as detailed here, disclosed by evidence and admitted by pleadings, was not in fact a bailment, but was rather a sale and clothed the warehouse company with ample authority to sell the grain in the open market, being responsible to the holders of warehouse receipts for accounting in either money or grain of similar kind.

Upon the other point urged, it is clear that the warehouse company was publicly selling and shipping grain from this common mass accumulated by the growers. Receipts were given to those who put their grain into a car the same as to those who deposited their grain in the common mass in the warehouse, so that the daily transaction of shippings were public.

Under the state grain act, it was unquestionably the duty of the warehouseman to procure the surrender of grain tickets equivalent to the amount shipped out. The depositors of wheat had a right to assume that he would perform the duty which the law enjoined upon him. The law provided for the requirement of a bond from him for protection of those who did business with him. The law itself suggests to everybody the possibility of a warehouseman not being honest.

**Could Not Identify Their Grain.**—The simplicity of the rule of bailment is that the thing itself must be found and identified whether in the hands of bailee or thief. Not so in this case. It would be impossible after this deposit to identify any of this grain and that aids the court in holding that it was not expected by the depositors that they would ever get their grain back.

So the court will hold that the farmers and depositors had knowledge that the warehouse was engaged in the sale of grain from the common mass, and, no fraud appearing, they are estopped to deny that the grain companies who purchased the grain obtained full title to the grain shipped to them.

**COURTESY** is the one medium of exchange that is always accepted at par by the people of every country on the globe. Courtesy radiates a spirit of good feeling and suggests that we are not working entirely for the material returns of work, but for the pleasure of friendly human association as well. Life is not too short, and we are never too busy to be courteous.

Courtesy is the outward expression of an inward consideration for others, and is always an effective lubricant that smooths business and social relationships, eliminating friction.—*The Outlook.*

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

22,106 passing thru Minburn, Ia., on May 27, leaking oats apparently from around the door post.—H. C. Smith, local mgr., Clark Brown Grain Co.



## Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Ten Days?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* According to the rules of the Kansas City Board of Trade, What does "10 days" mean on wheat sold for export? It has been a number of years since this section has sold any wheat for export, and I've grown a little rusty.

Does "10 days" include day contract is made, or exclude Sundays and holidays?—H. P., Apache, Okla.

**Ans.:** Sec. 7 of Rule 21 of the Kansas City Board of Trade reads: "In making contracts a specific time in which shipment or delivery is to be made shall be mentioned. Any given number of days shall mean calendar days, excluding date of sale, in which to load and ship grain from the date of the receipt of full shipping directions at point of shipment, or to deliver at the agreed destination, grain sold for delivery."

Therefore, the "10 days" includes Sundays and holidays.

### Suggestions Wanted for Car Load Buying Book.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We buy many carloads of grain each season and have some of them shipped to our elevator here and others we route through to other destinations. We would like very much to know where we can obtain a book designed to facilitate keeping a complete and accurate record of each essential fact connected with such a business. We believe that a record of each car should be kept, and we believe a record of each kind of grain should be kept in a separate part of the book; probably wheat in the front and corn in the back. It may be it would be helpful to put in oats in the middle of the book, but this book would have record only of carlot purchases.

I believe that the column headings should be Date: From Whom: Kind: Price: Bus. Bought: Terms: Date Shipment: Car No.: Initials: Weight: Grade: Draft Paid: Cash Advanced: Settlement Price: Total Value: Balance Remitted. If you can tell us where we can obtain a book of this kind or give us any suggestions on its arrangement, we would greatly appreciate it.—Deshler Farmers Elev. Co.

### Who Is Liable for Freight?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* An order shipment of non-perishable merchandise, worth five times the freight, interstate, buyer paid draft, and took ownership in the B/L, but did not remove goods. Railroad notified shipper, who disclaimed ownership. Railroad held goods considerable time, then shipped to another point, and sold the goods, and made claim on shipper for loss (proceeds being less than the heavy charges). Shipper contends that ownership being in bill-lading he could not get possession, or make disposition.

What is the law?—S. T. Beveridge & Company, Richmond, Va.

**Ans.:** Both the law and the fine print on the back of the B/L give the railroad recourse against either consignor or consignee, at its option.

Buyer is in a better position to refuse to pay the charges, because buyer is not a party to the contract of shipment, and does not become such without consent impliedly given by accepting the shipment.

So if the buyer, the notify party, refuses to have anything to do with the shipment the carrier can sell the goods and look to consignor for any balance due.

Although buyer owned the shipment by paying draft and taking B/L his refusal to unmove goods gave seller authority on notification by the railroad company, to order such reconsignment or disposition as would minimize the loss.

### How to Exterminate Weevil?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We have weevil in wheat in a bin. Is there anything that can be used to kill them or get rid of them?—Lawrence Feed & Fuel Co., Lawrence, Ind.

**Ans.:** The safest way to kill weevil is by the use of hydrocyanic acid gas, as described on page 522 of the May 10 number of the Journal.

The mutual fire insurance companies object to the use of bisulfid of carbon; but if an owner carries no insurance and is willing to take the risk of fire, the cheapest way is to use bisulfid of carbon. That method, as well as the cyanid, ethyl acetate and chloropicrin methods, was described in the Journal on page 377 of Mar. 25, 1925, number.

### Time of Free Storage in North Dakota?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Are farmers allowed 20 days' free storage besides the 6 months for which they pay 5 cents per bushel, in North Dakota?—Victor Petersen.

**Ans.:** The first charge of 2 cents per bushel pays for the 20 days storage, elevation, etc. It is not really "free." The 6 months' period starts after the first 20 days. The law reads as follows:

"The charges for storage and handling of grain shall not exceed the following rates: For

receiving, elevating, insuring, delivering and twenty days' storage, two cents per bushel. Storage rates after the first twenty days, one-half cent per bushel for each fifteen days or fraction thereof, and not exceeding five cents per bushel for six months."

The American Arbitration Ass'n has been endorsed by the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n. The Louisiana Senate passed unanimously the bill introduced on June 7 "to make valid and enforceable written provisions of agreements for arbitration of disputes arising out of contracts" and the measure is now before the House Judiciary Com'te.

### Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 18-19. Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n, 25th Anniversary Convention, at New Hotel Olds, Lansing, Michigan.

Aug.—Ass'n of Official Seed Analysts of North America at Ithaca, N. Y.

Oct. 18. United States Feed Distributors Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 18-20. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

### Daily Closing Prices.

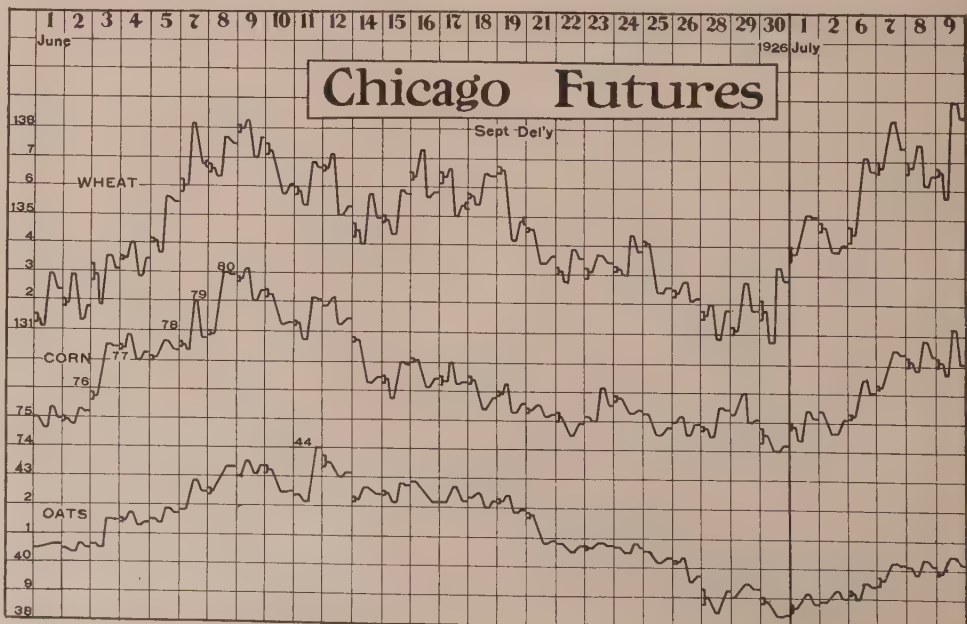
The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	June 25.	June 26.	June 28.	June 29.	June 30.	July 1.	July 2.	July 3.	July 5.	July 6.	July 7.	July 8.	July 9.
<b>WHEAT.</b>													
Chicago	132½	132½	131½	131½	132½	135	134	†	†	136½	137½	138½	138½
Kansas City	124	123½	122	122½	123½	126½	125½	124½	†	128½	129½	128½	130½
St. Louis	131½	130½	129½	130	130½	132½	132½	131½	†	134½	135½	134½	136
Minneapolis	138½	138½	138	138½	139½	141½	141½	†	†	144½	146½	146½	148½
Duluth (durum)	129½	129½	128½	129½	129½	133	131½	†	†	134	135½	134½	136
*Winnipeg	130½	130½	131½	131½	131½	†	133	132½	133½	134½	135	134½	136½
Milwaukee	132½	132½	131½	131½	132½	135	134½	†	†	136½	137½	.....	.....
<b>CORN.</b>													
Chicago	74½	74½	75½	75	74½	75½	75½	†	†	76	77½	77	77
Kansas City	71½	72½	72½	72½	72½	73½	74½	74½	†	75½	76½	75½	75½
St. Louis	73½	74	74½	74½	73½	74½	75½	75½	†	76½	77½	77½	77½
Milwaukee	74½	75	75½	75½	74½	75½	75½	†	†	76	77½	.....	.....
<b>OATS.</b>													
Chicago	40½	39½	39½	39½	38½	38½	39	†	†	39½	40½	40½	40½
Kansas City	41½	40	39½	39½	38½	38½	38½	38½	†	38½	39½	40	.....
Minneapolis	37½	36½	36½	36½	35½	36½	36½	†	†	37½	38½	38½	37½
*Winnipeg	45½	45	44½	45½	44½	†	45	45½	45½	46½	46½	45½	46½
Milwaukee	40½	39½	39½	39½	38½	38½	39	†	†	39½	40½	.....	.....
<b>RYE.</b>													
Chicago	93½	93½	93½	94	94½	97½	96½	†	†	99½	100½	101½	101½
Minneapolis	89½	89½	90	90½	90½	93	92½	†	†	95½	96½	95½	98½
Duluth	90½	90½	90½	91	91½	94½	94½	†	†	97½	98½	97½	99½
*Winnipeg	92½	91½	91½	92½	92½	†	95½	95½	96	98½	99½	99	101½
<b>BARLEY.</b>													
Minneapolis	62½	62½	62½	62½	63	63½	63½	†	†	64	66½	67	67½
*Winnipeg	61	60½	60	59½	59½	†	60½	60½	60½	62½	62½	61½	61½

\*October.

†Dominion Day.

†Market closed on account Independence Day.





# Cash Grain Exchange Also Affected With "Public Interest"

The Supreme Court of Kansas on June 12, 1926, gave a decision in the suit by the Farmers Co-operative Commission Co. against the Wichita Board of Trade holding that a grain exchange dealing in cash grain is sufficiently affected with public interest to be subject to regulation.

The Supreme Court of the United States in its first decision on the Grain Futures Act held that as a matter of fact a future trading exchange was not affected with public interest, and therefore held the Act unconstitutional. To get around this the Congress declared in enacting the next law that the exchanges trading in futures were affected with public interest. The Kansas Court now follows this lead; and reverses the decision of the lower court of Sedgwick County.

This was a suit by the Farmers' Co-operative Commission Co. to enjoin the Wichita Board of Trade from suspending plaintiff—or, more accurately, A. E. Randle, its representative—from doing business on the defendant Board of Trade. A restraining order was issued when the petition was filed.

The parties stipulated that evidence might be introduced and the hearing should be regarded as a trial upon the merits. The facts were, in part, agreed upon, and plaintiff offered additional evidence. The lower court sustained a demurrer to plaintiff's evidence and rendered judgment for defendant.

Plaintiff is organized under the co-operative corporation statute (R. S. 17—1501 et seq.), with its principal place of business at Hutchinson. Its business is to sell, and deal in, grain; principally wheat. It has 57 members, or stockholders, situated mostly in the Wichita trade territory. Each of these members is a local co-operative corporation, owning an elevator, selling and dealing in grain, most of which is raised by its members. Defendant is a corporation, conducting a Board of Trade at Wichita furnishing facilities for the dealing in grain, principally wheat, by its members. Plaintiff alleged that it is, and has been for many years, a member of the defendant, owning a seat on defendant Board of Trade; that the same is a valuable property right entitling plaintiff to the facilities of defendant in selling and dealing in grain; that the business for which defendant is incorporated and is engaged is affected with a public interest; that to suspend plaintiff from membership in defendant, and to deny plaintiff its rights thereunder, would deny to plaintiff a valuable property right in contravention of the federal Constitution, and in violation of chapter 6, Laws 1925.

Defendant in its answer, among other things, alleged: That it is not a corporation for profit, but is an association "to maintain a Board of Trade; to promote uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in business; to facilitate the speedy adjustments of business disputes; to inspire confidence in the business methods and integrity of the parties thereto; to collect and disseminate valuable commercial and economic information; and, generally, to secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits, and to promote the general welfare of the grain and milling industries at Wichita." That the government of defendant is vested in its officers and directors, in conformity to its constitution and by-laws. That it has 97 members, individuals, representing themselves, firms, or corporations. That defendant does no grain business itself and has no tangible assets, its expenses being paid by assessments. That shares in defendant corporation entitling an owner to membership

privileges are of the reasonable value of \$600. That such value depends upon the character and reputation of defendant and its individual members in their business transactions. That it is necessary for its officers to be permitted to discipline members for infractions of by-laws. That defendant has under lease rooms in an office building at Wichita where members meet and display their samples and sell and buy grain and grain products. It is further alleged that Wichita is not a terminal market, and that defendant is not engaged in transactions commonly known as "futures"; that defendant is not a contract market, as defined by federal Grain Future Act of 1922 (U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1923, §§ 8747 4-5-8747 4-5k), and could not be so designated; that defendant has no control over the prices paid or received by members for grain or grain products; that defendant's members conduct a wholesale grain business, buy and sell in car lots, or a consignment business. Much of the grain purchased in Kansas is for shipment to points outside of the state, and such business is interstate in character, and it is specifically denied that the business is affected with the public interest.

It was further alleged that its by-laws provide certain rates of commission to be charged by its members on consignments sold by them, specifically prohibit rebates or refunds of commissions in any manner, and provide that the board of directors shall suspend any member found violating the by-laws. It is alleged that plaintiff obtained membership in defendant Board of Trade by changing its by-laws so as to conform to the by-laws of defendant; that after it became a member it again changed its by-laws so as to be in conflict with the by-laws of defendant, and avers that chapter 6, Laws 1925, is invalid for various reasons.

In the stipulation as to facts it is agreed that in March, 1920, plaintiff's representative made application for membership in defendant Board of Trade, and plaintiff advised defendant that its by-laws then provided for the distribution of profits: First, by paying cash 6 per cent dividend on stock; second, by putting to reserve account all, or part, of net profits of non-members' business, as ordered by directors; and, third, by prorating to members all the net profits the business furnished by them has created, according to the business furnished by each member. Defendant regarded this method of distribution of profits as being in violation of its by-laws prohibiting rebates or refunds of commissions, and denied plaintiff's application for admission to membership.

In May, 1922, plaintiff's representative again applied to defendant for admission as a member, and then advised that its by-laws had been changed so as to provide for the distribution of profits, first, by paying a cash 8 per cent dividend on stock, and, second, by retaining all additional profits in its treasury as working capital. This method of disbursing profits was not regarded by defendant as objectionable, and plaintiff was admitted to membership in defendant Board of Trade.

In 1925 the Legislature (chapter 6, Laws 1925) enacted a statute relating to boards of trade which provided, among other things, that no board of trade shall refuse membership to a representative of any lawfully formed or conducted co-operative association, and that no rule of a board of trade shall be construed to forbid the return of profits on any patronage basis by such co-operative association to bona fide members.

Following the passage of this statute, and in May, 1925, plaintiff amended its by-laws for the distribution of profits: First, by paying an annual dividend of 5 per cent on its stock;

second, by putting to reserve account all, or a part, of the net profits of non-members' business, as ordered by the directors; third, by prorating to members all the net profits the business furnished by them has created according to the business furnished by each member.

Notwithstanding the passage of the statute above mentioned, defendant regarded this amended by-law as providing for distribution of profits in violation of its by-laws against rebates, or refunds, of commissions, and gave notice to plaintiff that its representative would be suspended.

The lower court concluded plaintiff was not entitled to equitable relief, for the reason that it had not come into court with "clean hands"; that it had, in effect, obtained its membership in defendant Board of Trade by amending its by-laws so as to conform to the by-laws of defendant; that thereafter it had recommended to the Legislature the passage of the statute above mentioned, and thereafter changed its by-laws in a manner known to be objectionable to defendant; that the conduct of plaintiff in that particular was in the nature of a subterfuge which deprived it of relief in a court of equity.

The Supreme Court said: It may first be noted that defendant had no personal or financial objection to plaintiff, and has no criticism to make of the manner in which plaintiff, or its representative, transacted business as a member of the defendant Board of Trade, either with the defendant itself, or with its members, or others.

The sole objection is that plaintiff sees fit to distribute its profits in a manner objectionable to defendant. One is tempted to inquire: What concern is it of defendant what plaintiff does with its profits, whether it retains them for additional working capital, or disburses them to its stockholders? And if it does disburse them to its stockholders, why should defendant be concerned with the basis of such disbursement, so long as it is satisfactory to plaintiff and its stockholders, and in conformity with the statute under which it was created? It may be doubted whether plaintiff's method of disbursing profits is correctly construed as a violation of defendant's by-laws against rebating or refunding commissions. Plaintiff's distribution of profits to its members is not made alone on commission business, nor is it any fixed portion of its commission business. The entire profit of plaintiff not added to its surplus is disbursed to its stockholders, a part, of it upon the basis of the stock owned by each member, and a part in proportion to the business which such stockholder has furnished to, or done through, the plaintiff. That business may have been commission business, or it may have been sales of grain purchased from its members, or may have resulted from dealings with non-stockholders, or may, indeed, have been purchases from plaintiff by its members. It is true, if the member did a commission business with plaintiff, and there was any profit upon it which was not set aside to surplus, it would be distributed, together with other earnings of the plaintiff, not as a rebate or refund on commissions, but as a part of the net earnings of plaintiff. But as this point pertains to the form of defendant's by-laws, we shall not base our decision thereon.

The statute is entitled, "An act relating to boards of trade," and reads:

"Section 1. That the term 'board of trade' means and includes any exchange or association, incorporated or not, of persons who are engaged in the business of buying or selling grain or receiving the same for sale on consignment.

"Sec. 2. That all transactions in grain, including and involving the sale thereof for future delivery, as commonly conducted on boards of trade, and known as 'futures' are affected with a public interest.

"Sec. 3. That all boards of trade which have not been designated a contract market by the secretary of agriculture under the act of congress as hereby declared to be and are designated as 'a contract market' and affected with a public interest.

"Sec. 4. That no board of trade shall exclude from, or refuse membership therein, nor deny any of the privileges thereof to any duly authorized representative of any lawfully formed and conducted co-operative association of producers, having adequate financial responsibility, which is engaged in cash grain business if such co-operative association has complied with such terms and conditions as are, or may be, imposed lawfully on other members of such board: Provided, that no rule of a board of trade or contract market shall forbid or be construed to forbid the return on any patronage basis by such co-operative association to bona fide members, of moneys collected or made in excess of the expense of conducting the business of such association."



When an organization is created for the sole purpose of promoting the general welfare and supervising the conduct of those engaged in an important industry, to the extent that it determines who shall engage in it, and which deprives persons who conduct their business honorably and in conformity to law of the rights to engage therein, it would seem that it has chosen to clothe itself with a public interest.

**Method of Transacting Business.**—Defendant leases three or four floors of a large office building at Wichita. On one of these floors is a large room used by its members as a trading room. It is equipped with facilities for trading in grain, including tables and trays for display of samples. Grain consigned to members is sold only by sample on the floor of the trading room during trading hours. Defendant keeps a record of these sales. Defendant receives, by telegraph and otherwise, market information of various kinds and from many sources, including the market from the Kansas City and Chicago Boards of Trade, and sometimes from Winnipeg, Liverpool, and other places, which it displays on a large blackboard in the trading room. All the market information it receives is available to its members, and it distributes this information, and such sales on its trading floor as it records, to the general public by various methods. Other rooms, under its lease, are subleased to its members for office rooms. A person who is not a member of defendant is not permitted to trade in grain on its trading floor, nor to lease an office room in the building. Three of its office rooms are leased by defendant to members who conduct what is known as "wire houses," from which orders for the purchase or sale of grain, known as "options" or "futures," are transmitted to Kansas City, Chicago, and elsewhere. Defendant has no connection with these "wire houses," except that it leases rooms to members who conduct them. Defendant does not conduct a "pit" market in "options" or "futures," such as is conducted at the Kansas City and Chicago Boards of Trade, and has no rules governing such deals. Defendant's business is a miniature of that conducted by the Board of Trade at Chicago, except as to the "pit" market in "options" or "futures." Its members do buy from, and sell to, each other, and frequently buy or sell to nonmembers, grain for future delivery, either on the trading floor or elsewhere; but these deals usually contemplate the actual delivery of the grain. Defendant keeps no record of these deals. While other grains and grain products, are dealt in, wheat is the principal one.

**Impossible to Do Business Without Membership.**—Defendant has the only general grain market at Wichita—it is practically impossible for one to conduct a general grain business at Wichita without being a member of defendant. There is produced in Kansas from 90,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels of hard winter wheat each year. Approximately 34 to 40 per cent of this is handled on the Wichita Board of Trade, or by its members. The conduct of the grain business, as regulated by defendant, and the market information distributed by it, materially affect the price of wheat in Kansas. The evidence discloses but one other board of trade in the state—that at Hutchinson—although there may be others. Judged by the rules stated in the decided cases: *Munn v. People of Illinois*, 94 U. S. 113, 24 L. Ed. 77; *Stock Exchange v. Board of Trade et al.*, 127 Ill. 153, 19 N. E. 855, 2 L. R. A. 411, 11 Am. St. Rep. 107; *House v. Mayes*, 219 U. S. 270, 31 S. Ct. 234, 55 L. Ed. 213; *Brass v. State of North Dakota*, 153 U. S. 391, 14 S. Ct. 857, 38 L. Ed. 757; *Stafford v. Wallace*, 258 U. S. 495, 42 S. Ct. 397, 66 L. Ed. 735, 23 A. L. R. 229; *Grisim v. South St. Paul Live Stock Exchange*, 152 Minn. 271, 188 N. W. 729; *Board of Trade v. Olsen*, 262 U. S. 1, 43 S. Ct. 470, 67 L. Ed. 839; *Ratcliff v. Stock-yards Co.*, 74 Kan. 1, 86 P. 150, 6 L. R. A. (N. S.) 834, 118 Am. St. Rep. 298, 10 Ann. Cas. 1016; *State v. Atkins*, 83 Kan. 792, 112 P. 605—we think it clear that the business of defendant is clothed with a public interest.

Defendant argues that although it should be determined the business of defendant is affected with the public interest, and therefore subject to reasonable regulation, such regulation must be of a general nature and of interest to the public; that the public can have no concern in the question whether a particular corporation, such as plaintiff, or co-operative corporations generally, should have a representative on the board of trade. Plaintiff has 57 stockholders or members, each being a local co-operative grain company. It transacted business to the amount of about one and one-half million dollars, on the Wichita Board of Trade, during the year preceding the bringing of this action. The Legislature evidently deemed it helpful in the preservation of the vital functions which a board of trade exercises over transactions in grain that producers and shippers should be given an opportunity to take part in the transactions in the market on the board of trade through a chosen representative. A similar objection was made to the federal statute in *Board of Trade v. Olsen*, 262 U. S. 1, 43 S. Ct. 470, 67 L. Ed. 839, where, after discussing the question, it was said: "We think the objections to this feature of the act untenable."

It is argued that the act is void because of uncertainty and ambiguity, that the meaning of the terms used can be determined only by reference to the federal Grain Futures Act, and that when such reference is made, they become unintelligible. We do not so construe them. It is clear that what the Legislature had in mind was to restrict the application of the act to boards of trade within this state which have not been designated as "contract markets" by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act of Congress, and which could not be so designated under that act. As so construed, the field covered by the act does not encroach upon that covered by the federal statute, and there is no uncertainty in its meaning.

Having considered all the objections urged to the validity of Chapter 6, Laws 1925, we find nothing in any of them which requires us to hold it to be invalid.

The judgment of the court below will be reversed, with directions to enter judgment for the plaintiff.—246 Pac. Rep. 511.

### New President Hutchinson Board of Trade.

Edward J. Whalen, the new President of the Hutchinson Board of Trade has been actively engaged in this exclusive hard winter wheat market for the last eight years as manager of the Beyer Grain Co. This company specializes in hard wheat for one of the large Minneapolis flour mills and many small mills.

Mr. Whalen has served the Board of Trade as secretary, treasurer, director and vice-pres., so is well equipped to fill the office of President with full advantage to the organization and credit to the trade.

Hutchinson ranks high in receipts of hard winter wheat. Its storage elevators provide storage room for over 3,000,000 bus. The market affords every facility for handling all kinds of grain, a Deputy State Grain Inspector and a Federal Supervisor are located here. During the first four days of this week 2,476 cars of hard wheat were received and the crop has just started to move.



Edward J. Whalen, Hutchinson, Kan.  
Pres.-Elect, Hutchinson Board of Trade.

### Dealers Brave Storms to Crowd St. Joe Convention.

Despite recent rains the attendance at the joint-state grain dealers convention held at St. Joseph, Mo., on June 24, far exceeded expectations and the meeting proper was regarded as one of the most successful ever held in that fair city.

Dealers from northwest Missouri, southwest Iowa, southeast Nebraska, and northeast Kansas numbered better than eight score, swelling the total registration to well above 200.

Visiting and registration and inspection of the Exchange occupied the morning hours of the visitors.

CHAIRMAN C. L. SCHOLL of St. Joseph called the business session to order promptly at two o'clock in the picturesque Moila Temple Country Club.

J. W. SHORTHILL, Omaha, sec'y of both the Farmers National and the Nebraska Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'ns, in his address dealt largely with the pending farm relief legislation, stating his ass'n had purposely been inactive in pushing proposed measures because of their worthlessness as a real aid to the producer.

D. L. BOYER, sec'y of the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n, interestingly reviewed the crop conditions of his state, dwelling on the remarkable improvement in the wheat since June first.

ROY MONIER, Kansas City, Mo., State Warehouse Commissioner, outlined in detail the work of the State Inspection and Weighing Department, giving a splendid insight into the operation and efficiency of this branch of the state government.

C. D. STURTEVANT, pres. of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., Omaha, enlightened his attentive listeners on the value of hedging, illustrating the necessity of a protective hedge for large grain handlers, which also benefits the country shipper in that whenever the carrying risk is lessened a higher price is bid him because purchases can be made closer to the price at which the grain could be sold. He protested the abolition of the future trading system until a better means be devised.

R. L. PATTERSON, mgr. St. Joseph Testing Laboratories Co., delivered a scientific article on the wheat berry, weather conditions in relation to wheat quality, and such other valuable information as is both interesting and helpful to the producer and the country shipper.

**BARNYARD GOLF TOURNAMENT.**  
MESSRS. GORTON AND BEAMAN of Dunbar, Nebr., rung up the prize winning score at barnyard golf slated and an appetizing fore-runner of the sumptuous banquet that followed. They were awarded with a set of regulation horseshoes.

**BANQUET-ENTERTAINMENT-DANCE.**  
The same delightful clubhouse was the setting for the evening's festivities which began with a banquet.

MESSRS. HALL AND FOSTER poked a lot of fun and afforded heaps of amusement with their especially prepared songs, apropos of the occasion and guests.

WARREN M. HUFF, pres. of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, was the capable toastmaster of the occasion.

MAYOR STIGALL welcomed the grain men to St. Joseph and promised at least a comfortable cell for those who differed with John Law.

JUDGE A. B. DUNCAN helped the 200 banquet guests digest their hearty feast in that he kept them in uproaring hilarity for fully a half hour. Upon concluding his humorous monologue he thanked the audience for their patience while he practiced on them.

E. D. BIGELOW, ass't to the pres. Kansas City Board of Trade, the dean of grain men of the west, whom everyone heartily welcomed, made a short address.

J. W. SHORTHILL spoke on the legislative trend of the times, politicians heaping fake-aid measures upon the farmer in the selfish interest of votes.

DANCING concluded the pleasant program.



## Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

### Oklahoma Troubled with Overbidders.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* It would seem a shame that grain dealers in some parts of this fair country of ours cannot learn the lesson that he profits most who serves best, plays fair with his brother dealers and lives and lets live.

A fight for Oklahoma's bumper wheat crop, initiated by a few shortsighted buyers, has placed much territory in turmoil.

Dealers sticking with the high price setters have been unable to turn their purchases at a profit. They have been buying on 2 to 4 cent margins, certainly not enough on wheat. The shrinkage the first month is always large. Surely this is not a good speculative market from the buyers standpoint.

Good Lord! With Oklahoma wheat fields averaging 15 to 30 bus. to the acre and better, with a crop for the state of over 70,000,000 bus. now being threshed, there is plenty of wheat for all, without trying to hog the market.

This wheat can be purchased on a reasonable margin. Any sensible business man wants a reasonable margin. Let us live and let live. Millers who are overly anxious to lay in a large supply of wheat can buy all they want in the central markets at less than some of them in this state have been bidding for it. Such a practice long continued suggests short weights or serves as a warning to the overbidders creditors. No one expects to profit by overbidding the market. Why persist?—Anthony Anderson.

### Wants Class of Wheat to Be Delivered on Future Contracts Specified.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* For many years I have been in favor of and advocated the plan to have grain contracts to read the kind of grain to be delivered on contracts, especially in wheat, so that when a miller wished to hedge his purchases of wheat or sales of flour he could do so in the class of wheat in which he was interested. So that if he were a miller of soft winter wheat, he could hedge by doing so in soft wheat contracts.

The same applies to other classes of wheat, of which the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Bulletin No. 1183 says there are five, viz.: Hard red spring, durum, hard red winter, soft red winter, and white.

Under present rules, when a miller or speculator wishes to hedge, he must do so in the Chicago market, and his contract only specifies the month in which the wheat is to be delivered. He is obliged to take any class offered, with various premiums or discounts which apply only to the grade of the class of wheat delivered. For instance, if a miller wishes to hedge on his sales of soft winter wheat, which is the only kind he grinds and can use, he must buy say September wheat. He may get any one of the five classes delivered to him in that month. Grinding on soft winter, of what use would a delivery of any one of the other classes be to him to fill his flour sales. And he would also be obliged to accept the lowest grade of the class delivered, subject only to discount for its grade.

The St. Louis market has at last given recognition to this demand for delivery of a specified class of wheat on contracts, by adopting two forms of contract for future trading. On one contract only, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 red is deliverable, the latter at a discount of five cents per bushel. By specifying a separate contract for soft wheat, millers now are

in position to place their hedges and this also enables shippers to hedge on this class of wheat. It is now up to interested millers and grain dealers to stimulate trading in the red winter futures and make the experiment a success and operate to their advantage. This with an accumulation of soft wheat in elevators undoubtedly would tend to stabilize the price and reduce the hazards that have been so costly to millers in recent years.—Frank E. Tanner, Columbus, O.

### Shippers Protection Against Loss in Transit.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Every grain dealer owes it to his business to protect his shipments against loss in weight, but they don't do it. Each must pay farmers for their grain, and get paid for all grain shipped. Shippers often suffer loss by having claims declined, because they did not protect loading weight and place it beyond attack.

Section 21, of the bill of lading act provides in part: Where the shipper of bulk freight installs and maintains adequate facilities for weighing such freight, and the same are available to the carrier, then the carrier, upon written request of such shipper and when given a reasonable opportunity to do so, shall ascertain the kind and quantity of bulk freight within a reasonable time after such written request, and the carrier shall not in such cases insert in the bill of lading the words "Shippers weight" or other words of like purport, and if so inserted contrary to the provisions of this section, said words shall be treated as null and void, and as if not inserted thereon.

Shippers to avail themselves of the protection of this section of the act, should in all cases when loading bulk grain, give the carrier a written notice, substantially in the following form:

Mr. Frt. Agt., R. R.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to Section 21, of the Federal Bill of Lading Act, you will please arrange to have a representative of your company present at the weighing and loading of car No. .... Initials.... which we will load this day, for the purpose of ascertaining the kind and quantity of..... loaded.

Signed.....

Shippers complying with this provision of the law, will place their loading weight beyond the attack of the carrier. Very truly, J. A. A. Geidel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### On the Oats Market.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* This year Texas and Oklahoma are harvesting a bumper crop of oats, one of the best in many years. As a natural consequence the oats market is doing what the corn market did last fall. Farmers complain they cannot afford to raise oats at such low prices. Grain dealers complain about the market being off and the farmers hold for higher prices.

Grain buyers contend that if more people, including the farmers, would use horses instead of the infernal gasoline motor oats would command a reasonable price.

Right here is where I want my oar in. When grain dealers found in their early history a means for handling grain in bulk much more economically and efficiently, they foreswore the shovel and bag.

When the railroad made travel cheap and efficient the stage coach and the ox team went into the discard.

When the automobile established itself, the livery-stables were replaced by garages.

When farmers found tractors leading the way to cheaper and more efficient wheat raising they took to gasoline. In the same way combines are gaining popularity.

Some day a cheaper and more efficient means will be found to do the things gasoline does now. Then the oil men will complain about the loss of a market for their oil and will deride whatever replaces it.

You cannot stop the inexorable stride of time. It always follows economy and efficiency. Until something better replaces it I favor power farming.

Meanwhile the market for oats is dying.

What of it? Quit raising oats and turn your efforts into more profitable channels.—Progressive.

### 2,000,000 Bus. Wheat on the Ground

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Considerable difficulty is being experienced by shippers along the Spearman branch of the Santa Fe railroad, recently put in service, in obtaining cars for shipping the tremendous wheat crop. It is estimated that at least 2,000,000 bus. of wheat has been piled on the ground along the right-of-way between Follett and Spearman, Texas, because of the failure of the railroad to furnish sufficient cars to handle it.

Elevator facilities of this territory are just being developed. Farm storage facilities are in the same state of development. Both together have insufficient space to cope with the situation by storing. The only answer is to procure cars and ship quickly.

Nearly three-fourths of this wheat has been cut with a combine. Some of it has yielded as high as 63 bus. to the acre. Loss will be heavy if it must be left in the open. What can we do to obtain cars?—Union Equity Exchange, Enid, Okla.

### Handling Charges at European Ports.

Transshipment of grain, arriving at Rotterdam in ocean vessels, to river craft destined for Germany, Belgium, and France is now performed according to a schedule of prices, effective May 1, which shows reductions ranging from 10-20%. These reductions have been made in the hope that the port will be able to compete more successfully with Antwerp and Hamburg as a grain transit point. These prices are quoted in Dutch cents per metric ton (100 Dutch cents equal 1 florin, or \$0.402).

Bulk cargo discharged in bulk per elevator: For wheat, 52; rye, 60; maize, 57; linseed, 68; barley, 72; oats, 90; buckwheat, 64.

Bagged cargo discharged in bulk by elevator: Wheat, 67; rye, 75; maize, 72; linseed, 83; barley, 87; oats, 105; buckwheat, 79.

Bagged cargo transshipped in bags: Wheat, 117; rye, 130; maize, 119; linseed, 135; barley, 140; oats, 170; buckwheat, 130.

Bulk cargo transshipped in bulk by hand: Wheat, 92; rye, 105; maize, 94; linseed, 110; barley, 115; oats, 145; buckwheat, 105.

Bagged cargo transshipped by hand in bulk: wheat, 107; rye, 120; maize, 109; linseed, 125; barley, 130; oats, 160; buckwheat, 120.

The contrary procedure is reported at Antwerp, where uniform increases for all sorts of grain are shown in the new tariff for transshipment by municipal elevators from ocean to river ships. The transshipment charges amount to 32½ Dutch cents per ton. The charges for control, which there are reckoned separately, amount to 12½ Dutch cents per ton, with the result that the transshipment charges total 45 Dutch cents per ton. The tariff at Rotterdam is thus 7 cents per ton higher for bulk wheat and higher still for other grains.

However, the fact should be taken into consideration that at Antwerp 75 per cent extra is charged for night work and 100 per cent for Sunday work, whereas at Rotterdam the work of unloading is carried on night and day continuously without increase of the basic tariff. Since unloading by night is exceptional at Antwerp, the unbroken procedure at Rotterdam makes it possible for a ship to be unloaded at that port much more quickly than at Antwerp.

In this connection it is also interesting to note the German railways are making a strong drive to capture the thru-freight traffic from and to Switzerland, taking advantage of quoting rates in depreciated currencies. Some rates are now a quarter of what they were. The "Cereal" rate either direction, Hamburg-Basel and Bremen-Basel, was (in reichsmarks per 100 kilos; 1 mark equals \$0.2382) 4.55; the new rate is 1.53 and 1.49, respectively.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

### ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., July 7.—Considerable rain in northern counties and some locally in central and south. Parts southern division experiencing severe drought. Corn made excellent progress in northern and central divisions as a result of warm weather, and some was laid by. Rain is badly needed in south third of state. Harvest of winter wheat has extended north to the center of state and threshing is under way in the southern areas. Oats are in good condition in the northern and parts of the central division, and they are being cut in the south.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

### INDIANA.

Evansville, Ind., July 6.—The severe dry weather has cut short the oats crop in this part of the state and the new corn crop is badly in need of rain. Corn on hilly ground will dry up unless rain falls in a short time. Wheat yields fair with decreased acreage.—W. B. C.

Crawfordsville, Ind., July 10.—We have had both hot and cool weather this week. A few nights were very cool and in the daytime it was extremely hot. There were showers over the state but not any general rains. At present there seems to be enough moisture in the ground for the growing crops and they are all doing exceptionally well. Wheat cutting is on in general. No threshing has been done except in the extreme southern part of the state. A good yield of excellent quality is expected. While the acreage was cut down and the stand somewhat thin, this will probably be made up in the large-sized kernels of good quality which will make the yield around here equal to that of last year. Corn is making rapid growth and doing exceptionally good, although the majority is very late and will require continued ideal weather to make any corn. Fields are clean and there is plenty of moisture. Receipts of old corn have been fair. The grade better than usual. Oats are ripening and cutting will probably begin the latter part of the month. The oats are thin on the ground but they are well filled and may make a crop of good quality. There are quite a few of them being cut for hay.—Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.

### KANSAS.

Belpre, Kan., July 3.—Some fine 62 pound wheat in this section.—L. J. Chapman, mgr., Wolcott & Lincoln.

Galva, Kan., July 3.—Wheat is of exceptionally good quality, yielding from 20 to 35 bushels per acre.—O. Ivar Norden, Farmers Elvtr. Co., Wilson, Kan.

Kinsley, Kan., July 6.—This, Barton County, is boasting of 4½ million production of good quality wheat. The first cutting of alfalfa is on; generally have 2nd crop by this time.—L. J. Chapman, mgr., Wolcott & Lincoln.

Kinsley, Kan., July 9.—Wheat in Kinsley vicinity averaging 20-22 bus. per acre, average grade, 59-lb. test, and 13.50 protein. Corn and row crops three weeks late, but recent rains helping them materially.—S. F. Fairchild.

Sterling, Kan., July 7.—Wheat harvest nearly completed. Yields are good, 20-30 bus. per acre, running from 60-64 lb. test weight. Prospect for good corn crop. Had good general rain last night. Plenty of cars so far and all in good repair.—H. A. Striegel, mgr., Bowersock Mills & Power Co. Elevator.

Kinsley, Kan., July 4.—I think I am safe in saying that 42% of the wheat harvesting machinery used in Edwards and Pawnee counties are combines. Good yields still being turned out. Lots of smut in wheat. Black Hull wheat shows larger yields, good color and test; more farmers going to use it. Good wheat brought from \$1.00 to \$1.08 most of last week. In talking to 40 stations, buyers say receipts are getting light; farmers not satisfied with prices, and the wheat being dry now they are binning it.—L. J. Chapman, mgr., Wolcott & Lincoln.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—Kansas winter wheat production is estimated at 140,515,000 bus. in

the July report released today by the State Board of Agriculture. This is 7,343,000 bus. more than was forecast last month, due to very favorable weather for filling just before harvest. This preliminary estimate places the average yield per acre at 13.6 bushels. Because of abandonment occurring since the May estimate, the harvest acreage has been reduced to 10,310,000 acres. Most of this additional loss in acreage is located in the northwestern counties and is due to the continued lack of rain in that section. This year's wheat crop compares with 74,750,000 bus. in 1925, and 159,870,000 bus. in 1924. It is one of the five big wheat crops in Kansas history. In addition to good yields in the heart of the wheat belt, this year's crop is very high in protein content and milling quality. Preliminary estimate places this year's corn acreage at 6,159,000 acres, or 7% less than the 6,623,000 acres grown in 1925. A condition of the growing corn of 73% of normal on July 1, would indicate a probable crop of 105,658,000 bus. Recent rains have improved corn outlook in many counties. As a rule the stand is good and although the growth is not abnormally large, corn is good color and especially well tilled. Chinch bugs are plentiful and have already done much damage. The oat crop has turned out better than was thought possible earlier in the season. The average yield is estimated at 20 bushels per acre. Barley acreage is only 70% as large as last year, or 266,000 acres. This year's grain sorghum acreage is estimated at 2% smaller than last year, or 1,078,000 acres. The July condition of 78% suggests a possible crop of 21,021,000 bus. The average yield of rye this year is about 13.3 bushels per acre for a crop of 624,000 bushels on 47,000 acres.

### MINNESOTA.

Saint Clair, Minn., June 28.—The crops around this section are looking fairly good. Have had ample moisture in this vicinity and crops are doing fairly well. Corn is a little backward on account of cool weather but is rooting well and is quite well cultivated and a good stand.—Thomas E. Meany.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 7.—For a number of days past the conditions have not been favorable for the development of the small grain crops of the Northwest. There has been further deterioration, especially in the Southeastern quarter of North Dakota and the Northeastern quarter of South Dakota. There have been no general rains and with a deficiency of subsoil moisture, the ground has dried very rapidly.

The wheat that has headed short and has a thin stand, is most affected. The small grains in Montana, Minnesota, Western and Northeastern North Dakota are much better. The wheat crop in South Dakota is one of the poorest in the history of the State. With favorable conditions, Montana and Minnesota may produce a wheat crop slightly under the average. North Dakota will probably show a considerable decrease under last year. Oats and barley, in the Northwest, will show a heavy shrinkage. In the poor sections of South Dakota and Southern North Dakota, there is a large acreage of these two grains. In the Southern half of Minnesota, also a territory producing mainly barley, oats and corn, the conditions are quite favorable. The corn crop has maintained a very good condition and with warmer weather, has made good progress. Our reports indicate a satisfactory condition of the flax crop. If there are early frosts it is quite certain that a considerable portion of the late flax in Northern North Dakota will be damaged.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

### MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Mo., July 9.—A car of No. 1 dark hard wheat testing 66.2 lbs. was received today from Optima, Okla., this being the heaviest test ever recorded.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 3.—W. M. Huff of Kellogg-Huff Grain Co. has just returned from a trip thru southern Nebraska and Colorado. He states that the wheat yield is turning out uniformly better than anticipated in previous crop reports. Condition of coarse grains is good, altho some rain would be beneficial.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y, St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Trenton, Mo., July 1.—The oats in this locality are very short but as we have had several good rains they may do better than we expected. Corn is looking fine, is clean, has good color and a good stand. There was scarcely any wheat planted here but what was planted is in good shape. Hay is fair, crop hurt some by dry spring, second alfalfa crop is looking fine.—B. H. Ralston, Ralston Mfg. & Grain Co.

### MONTANA.

Glentana, Mont., June 26.—We had over 4 inches of rain the last two weeks. Crops look excellent.—Jacob J. Stein, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Conrad, Mont., June 28.—Crops looking excellent in this locality with plenty of moisture.—L. L. Dean, mgr., Equity Co-operative Ass'n of Conrad.

### NORTH DAKOTA.

Brinsmade, N. D., July 1.—Crops are not very good in this county. Have had hail at north and east ends of county, quite a bit of it. Ground is ready to be plowed under. Spring wheat will make about a 70% average crop, oats 90%, rye 35-40%.—Ira Bingaman.

### OKLAHOMA.

Haskell, Okla., June 30.—We have some very good oats in this section.—G. M. Henderson, Haskell Hay & Feed Co.

Fletcher, Okla., June 26.—Wheat is averaging 20 bus. to the acre and better in this section.—H. G. Smith, Fletcher Grain Co.

Kremlin, Okla., July 7.—Corn prospects are good but some more rain would help a lot.—J. N. Gearheard, mgr., Farmers Grain Co.

Coweta, Okla., June 30.—It looks as tho we will produce some corn this year, if nothing happens to our prospects.—Ed. Peden, Creekway Elvtr. Co.

Kelso, Okla., July 1.—Oats are producing 35-40 bus. per acre in Muskogee county. Two more rains will produce the best corn in 6 years.—M. H. Thornton, Hogan-Hayden Grain Co.

Bernice, Okla., July 1.—We have a good big acreage of oats but the yield is light. Corn and wheat are fine, but the wheat acreage is small.—F. K. Barrett, Bernice Grain Co.

Garber, Okla., July 7.—Wheat hereabouts has produced almost double what was expected. Fields estimated at 10-15 bus. ran as high as 20-30 per acre.—Geo. Applegate, Garber Mfg. Co.

Chelsea, Okla., July 1.—We have some excellent oats. If weather conditions continue favorable thru threshing most of them will grade at least No. 3, many No. 2.—J. W. Stewart.

Pryor, Okla., July 2.—Our wheat, tho the acreage is small, is yielding well. Oats don't amount to much—dry weather hurt them. Corn is very promising.—Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.

Amber, Okla., June 25.—Rain has held up what little wheat movement might be expected from the small amount raised in this section. Corn prospects are poor.—W. A. Carnahan, agt., Pocasset Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Fairland, Okla., July 1.—We have fine wheat, but a very small acreage of it. Oats are light and full of weeds. Corn is promising, but needs plowing badly. Seems like all farm work came at the same time this year and some of it had to be slighted.—Fred R. Milbourn, Geo. F. Milbourn & Son.

Afton, Okla., July 2.—Prospects for corn here are excellent in as much as we have had plenty of moisture and no chinch bugs. Wheat is fine but the acreage small, though we are hopeful of a cut in cotton acreage next year in favor of wheat. Oats have done poorly here this season.—H. J. Allison, Allison Grain & Seed Co.

Bushyhead, Okla., July 1.—Wheat yielding better than for years past, tho increases in cotton acreage have made inroads on the wheat acreages this year; poor cotton yields will undoubtedly encourage larger wheat acreages next year. Oats promise to be a bit discolored in some sections, with high moisture. The oats yield is splendid.—Eli Hurt.

Durant, Okla., July 1.—Our oats have been yielding from 35 to 40 bus. to the acre, but many of the heaviest yielding fields just being threshed are dark red in color, lacking a little brilliancy. Most of it will grade No. 3, tho there is considerable No. 2. Corn is in fine condition and acreage as high as last year. Practically all our oats are handled in sacks.—E. W. Stewart, Stewart Mill & Grain Co.

Vinita, Okla., July 1.—Exceedingly dry weather hurt our oats and the crop hereabouts is poor. New oats just threshed are somewhat green and carry high moisture content. Corn is very promising. Wheat is testing practically No. 1, but cotton has cut the acreage badly. The same conditions are to be found at Strang, however we expect a good increase in wheat acreage next year.—W. L. Davis, Vinita Milling Co.



Claremore, Okla., July 1.—The yield per acre on our wheat is the best since 1917, 30 bus. being common. But much of the acreage has gone into cotton, which is not doing so well this season, so that we are hopeful of increases in wheat acreages in the future. Oats have been damaged some by rain and we are fearful of discoloring; some of them are testing 14% moisture, the yield per acre, tho, is 40 to 50 bus.—Frank O'Bannon.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Osterburg, Pa., July 5.—Wheat in this section is about two-thirds of normal crop.—Griffith Grain Co.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

Hosmer, S. D., July 9.—Have no crop to speak of, but corn looks good at present.—Walsh & Lammle.

Viborg, S. D., July 8.—Small grains are looking poor. Corn looks good yet, but needs rain very much.—Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Brookings, S. D., June 30.—Crop conditions are quite serious. Will not have over 40 to 50 per cent of a wheat crop. Prospect for corn and flax is still quite good.—Geo. P. Sexauer.

Edgemont, S. D., June 30.—Despite recent and continuous rains, grain conditions in western South Dakota are not overly encouraging. There will be considerable mowing of small grains, as quite a number of fields will not grow sufficiently high to allow being cut with the binder. Where land was spring plowed and the farming was not done with the disk, the wheat and other small grain looks good, and will yield around 10-20 bus. per acre. On account of the prolonged dry weather spell some have about doubled the amount of corn they had intended to plant. Cut worms have worked havoc in many sections. Some farmers have planted their corn three times. Weather conditions for corn growing have been, and are, ideal.—E. H. K.

## TEXAS.

Vega, Tex., June 27.—The largest wheat crop ever raised in this part of Texas is this year's record.—Farmers' Elevator & Storage Co.

## Winter Wheat 561,361,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., July 3.—The end of June finds the condition of winter wheat in the United States 2.3 per cent better than the ten-year average; but spring wheat 19.3 per cent below its ten-year average. Corn is 6.2 per cent below average, oats 11.7 per cent below, and rye 18.8 per cent below average. Cotton, however, is 1.8 per cent better than its ten-year average. The combined condition of these crops is 5.5 per cent below the ten-year average. They cover 257,000,000 acres, or about three-fourths of the total area in all crops, and represent the general condition of crops in the United States in the end of June.

The belt which has suffered most severely from drouth extends from the northwest counties of Kansas northward through the central part of Nebraska, and central part of South Dakota, and slightly over the North Dakota line. Small grain crops are nearly a total failure in this area.

In general crops in the United States were declining rapidly in condition in the first part of June, but had an improving tendency in the latter part of the month, after the rains.

Winter wheat is yielding better than earlier estimates in the southern states including Texas and Oklahoma, but prospects have declined on the Pacific Coast on account of drouth. Condition now estimated, 79.3 per cent of normal, indicates a yield per acre of 15.1 bushels per acre compared with a ten-year average of 14.6 bushels, and forecasts a crop of 561,361,000 bushels.

The acreage planted to corn is estimated 102,767,000, an increase of 1.1 per cent. The condition of the crop in the last week of June was estimated 78.9 per cent of normal compared with a ten-year average of 84.1; and forecasts a yield per acre of 26.5 bushels and a total of 2,725,236,000.

Oats forecast is 1,275,000,000 bus., condition 73.5%.

Rye forecast is 39,471,000 bus., condition 67.6%. Farm carry over of wheat July 1 is estimated about 20,000,000 bus. against 29,000,000 bus. a year ago; wheat in country mills and elevators about 22,000,000 against 25,000,000 a year ago. The visible supply is about 11,000,000, against 29,000,000 a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statist., Clement, Curtis & Co.

Belgium: Condition of growing flax is greatly improved so that the average yield is now expected. The present rainy weather and unseasonable coolness are retarding cereal crops so that the yield of wheat and rye is expected to be below average.

## Government Crop Report.

Washington, July 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

CORN.					
Acreage	Condition	Production in			
1926.	July 1.	thousands of bu.			
Acres,	10-yr.				
thous-	av.			July	Har-
sands.	1926.	Pct.	Pct.	1, 1926.	vested.
					1925.
Pa. ....	1,421	72	86	51,667	72,471
Ohio ....	3,522	70	84	115,874	177,936
Ind. ....	4,674	72	83	148,072	201,318
Ill. ....	9,332	75	85	297,458	388,080
Mich. ....	1,593	62	84	39,506	65,680
Wis. ....	2,055	67	86	62,646	99,556
Minn. ....	4,488	72	85	132,486	156,852
Iowa ....	11,234	84	89	419,927	478,594
Mo. ....	6,825	80	83	192,738	201,338
S. D. ....	4,909	79	86	129,917	83,405
Neb. ....	8,827	85	88	236,342	236,600
Kan. ....	6,159	73	82	105,657	104,643
N. C. ....	2,294	83	86	44,744	42,014
Ga. ....	3,622	79	80	48,643	41,676
Ky. ....	3,200	84	87	84,672	84,800
Tenn. ....	3,099	86	84	78,621	63,240

OATS.					
N. Y. ....	1,050	83	85	33,378	37,800
Pa. ....	1,136	86	88	37,613	42,945
Ohio ....	1,998	79	82	67,399	86,362
Ind. ....	2,995	74	80	65,406	59,052
Ill. ....	4,582	75	82	147,770	151,168
Mich. ....	1,697	84	80	58,445	53,248
Wis. ....	2,629	91	90	107,658	126,246
Minn. ....	4,525	70	89	133,035	202,188
Iowa ....	6,283	80	87	221,162	246,604
Mo. ....	2,137	66	81	45,133	49,166
N. D. ....	2,537	66	85	50,233	65,205
S. D. ....	2,564	37	88	35,101	100,198
Neb. ....	2,456	56	82	49,513	73,953
Kan. ....	1,746	58	72	34,937	39,376
Okla. ....	1,311	22.1	70	28,972	26,220
Tex. ....	1,964	42.6	70	83,662	13,419
U. S. ....	45,945	74.5	83.2	1,334,260	1,501,009

BARLEY.					
N. Y. ....	186	83	84	4,909	4,727
Ill. ....	324	84	89	9,526	8,910
Wis. ....	521	90	90	16,412	16,965
Minn. ....	1,211	72	88	25,721	33,630
Iowa ....	219	83	90	5,908	5,704
N. D. ....	2,003	65	85	30,596	42,930
S. D. ....	1,090	45	89	13,489	23,608
Neb. ....	217	60	82	3,971	5,662
Kan. ....	266	36	69	2,538	4,294
Ida. ....	112	84	88	3,810	5,456
Colo. ....	430	77	86	9,602	8,610
Cal. ....	1,071	87	82	31,214	32,240

RYE.					
Pa. ....	96	82	92	1,425	1,836
Ind. ....	176	86	86	2,422	1,744
Mich. ....	199	80	87	2,547	2,700
Wis. ....	248	83	87	3,808	3,789
Minn. ....	450	62	84	5,720	7,250
N. D. ....	1,163	49	72	8,833	15,710
S. D. ....	121	40	84	847	1,910
Neb. ....	226	64	87	2,343	2,522
U. S. ....	3,601	66.7	83.2	39,666	48,696

WINTER WHEAT.					
Pa. ....	1,180	81	88	19,594	22,720
Ohio ....	1,800	87	79	32,886	29,910
Ind. ....	1,650	85	76	27,629	25,636
Ill. ....	1,988	72	76	31,203	34,960
Mich. ....	900	73	79	14,126	13,906
Mo. ....	1,298	78	76	16,705	21,965
Neb. ....	2,817	57	76	33,719	31,661
Kan. ....	10,310	73	73	139,989	74,750
Okla. ....	4,214	16.5	73	69,531	28,282
Tex. ....	1,802	18	71	32,436	6,552
Ida. ....	426	75	84	8,780	10,962
Colo. ....	1,207	75	77	16,294	10,752
Wash. ....	900	80	79	21,024	9,300
Ore. ....	880	80	87	17,248	7,700
Cal. ....	756	87	80	14,733	11,457

SPRING WHEAT (INCLUDING DURUM).				
Minn. ....	2,010	69	88	21,913
N. D. ....	10,378	61	84	79,132
S. D. ....	2,407	35	88	11,626
Mont. ....	3,147	74	79	37,260
Ida. ....	572	83	88	13,056
Wash. ....	1,207	73	76	17,622
Ore. ....	146	75	82	2,300

Durum and hard spring wheat acreage, respectively, in Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana combined, is estimated at 5,367,000 acres and 12,575,000 acres for 1926, compared with 4,674,000 acres and 12,609,000 acres for 1925, and 5,042,000 acres and 11,451,000 acres, the average for the five years, 1921-1925.

Durum acreage represents 29.9 per cent of the total spring wheat acreage in the four states this year, compared with 27.0 per cent in 1925, and 30.6 per cent, the average for the five years, 1921-1925. The acreage of durum for the four states in 1926 is 14.8 per cent more than in 1925, and that of hard spring wheat 0.3 per cent less.

Crop.	Acre- age, 1926.	Condition (Per cent).		Total production in millions.	
		July	July 1.	July 1.	Har- vested.
		1926.	1925.	1926.	1925.
Corn .....	101,074	77.9	86.4	2,661	2,901
Winter wheat .....	36,803	77.4	65.9	568	398
Spring wheat .....	20,884	64.8	88.1	200	271
All wheat .....	57,687	73.6	73.4	767	669
Oats .....	45,945	74.5	76.3	1,334	1,502
Barley .....	8,842	73.3	81.2	191	218
Rye .....	2,601	66.7	76.8	39.7	48.7
Flaxseed .....	2,843	73.0	81.5	19.9	22.0
Rice .....	1,018	86.7	87.0	39.6	34.0
Grain sorghums .....	4,395	84.4	79.9	94.2	71.0
Hay, all tame .....	59,080	71.9	72.2	77.8	86.5
Beans, dry .....					
edible .....	1,754	84.5	84.8	18.6	19.1
*000 omitted.					

The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1, 1926, is estimated at 3.1 per cent of the crop of 1925, or about 20,739,000 bu. as compared with 29,348,000 bu. of July 1, 1925, and 37,058,000 bu. the average of stocks of wheat on July 1 for five years 1921-1925.

## Spring Wheat Thin and Weedy.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—The condition of winter wheat is 79.7% of normal and indicates a crop of 569,400,000 bus.

Spring wheat (including durum) condition is reported at 70% and indicates a prospect of 211,000,000 bus. Much of the spring wheat in leading states with its short heads, thin stands and weedy fields will require a good fill and only minor rust injury to fulfill the above promise. Weakness of the plants is shown by their slow response to good weather. The weakness results from shallow rooting and frost injury.

Old wheat remaining on farm is 16,000,000 bus., compared to 29,348,000 last year and 37,058,000 in 1924.

The condition of rye is 63% and crop 37,790,000 bus. or 3,340,000 less than last month's official estimate. Last year there were produced 48,696,000 and the five-year average is 63,170,000.

Oats condition is 77%. Production 1,337,000,000 bus., compared to our June estimate of 1,306,000,000, with the 1925 crop of 1,502,000,000, and the five-year average of 1,324,920,000.

It is difficult to estimate the actual corn acreage. Last July the government estimated 106,621,000 acres for 1925, or about in line with private estimates, but reduced this 5,000,000 acres in the December final report. We do not believe that much, if any, of this reduction was justified. Basis official acreage of 101,631,000 for the 1925 crop, the acreage this year is increased 2% to 103,664,000. The condition is 82% of normal and indicates a production of 2,840,000,000 bus., except for lateness.

The barley acreage is 8,408,000 and condition 77.0% of normal. This indicates a crop of 191,700,000 bus., compared with 218,000,000 produced last year and a five-year average of 186,000,000.

Present prospects indicate a flax acreage of 2,987,000, compared to 3,012,000 last year.—R. O. Cromwell, statist., Lamson Bros. & Co.

## Crops Abroad.

Japan: Wheat and rye harvests are reported to be above normal.

Manchuria: Wheat crop seriously affected by drought; failure of other crops reported up to 50% despite recent rains.

Guatemala: Rains have advanced the young corn crop growth to such an extent it is hoped it is beyond danger from destruction by the grasshopper plague.

Sweden: Winter grain has been adversely affected by the severe winter and indications point toward a yield less than normal, however spring crop prospects are satisfactory.

Algeria: Wheat crop estimated at 29,762,100 bus., compared with 32,555,000 in 1925 and 17,156,000 in 1924; barley 23,424,000 bus., in comparison with 36,835,100 in 1925 and 18,706,000 in 1924.

China: New wheat arrivals are not sufficient to enable the mills to work full time, altho the situation is expected to improve as farmers finish rice planting. The quality of this year's crop is reported the best in years.

Spain: Wheat production is placed at 157,335,000 bus. from an area of 10,687,000 acres, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is a decrease of 5,257,000 bus. from the final estimate of 162,592,000 bus. from 10,722,000 acres last year, but an increase of 35,557,000 bus. over the 121,778,000 bus. from 10,379,000 acres the year before. Rye production is estimated at 27,006,000 bus., or 1,874,000 bus. under last year's production. Barley forecast is 95,027,000 bus., or 3,898,000 bus. under that of 1925. Oats is given at 43,679,000 bus., an increase over 1925 of 236,000 bus.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Nekoma, Kan., July 6.—We have been taking wheat at the rate of 6 cars a day.—X.

Viborg, S. D., July 8.—No grain moved out of this country, but some moved in.—Farmers Elvtr: Co.

Evansville, Ind., July 6.—The first new wheat is expected to arrive on the local market about July 10.—W. B. C.

Tuttle, Okla., June 25.—Rain has held back deliveries of wheat.—Geo. Daugherty, mgr., Farmers Exchange Elevator.

Jefferson, Okla., July 7.—Wheat is moving in fine shape. We took in over 100,000 bus. last month.—Hacker Flour Mills.

Apache, Okla., June 26.—Rains have held up the threshers and delayed the wheat movement.—Herman Peeper, Apache Milling Co.

Hosmer, S. D., July 9.—Don't think that we will get a car of wheat to ship out from the new crop, tho we might get a little flax.—Walth & Lammle.

Saint Clair, Minn., June 28.—Very little corn marketed on this last crop. Mostly all fed on account of the high prices for hogs.—Thomas E. Meany.

Minco, Okla., June 26.—Rains have delayed the wheat movement here. Farmers are just commencing to thresh again.—E. C. Wegener Grain Co.

Pond Creek, Okla., July 7.—Wheat has been moving rapidly but the big rush is over and most of the threshing is done.—R. E. James, Pond Creek Elevator.

### Wheat Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore .....	1,332,021	312,993	1,311,455	534,117
Chicago .....	1,652,000	1,428,000	1,467,000	2,460,000
Cincinnati .....	147,000	355,600	431,200	271,600
Duluth .....	3,482,354	5,575,060	5,451,291	6,554,432
*Ft. William.....	16,631,705	.....	29,949,980	.....
Ft. Worth.....	905,200	359,100	333,450	267,300
Indianapolis .....	98,000	130,000	80,000	71,000
Kansas City.....	4,625,101	4,036,500	2,927,150	1,896,750
Milwaukee .....	277,200	179,200	384,114	184,279
Minneapolis .....	4,314,440	5,229,840	2,988,800	2,922,940
Montreal .....	22,417,775	8,628,112	23,338,108	8,274,611
New Orleans.....	68,600	86,800	94,092	578,442
New York.....	6,371,600	4,907,000	6,484,000	4,504,000
Omaha .....	623,000	698,600	357,000	509,600
Peoria .....	76,800	85,400	54,400	73,200
Philadelphia .....	679,155	1,061,778	400,690	1,680,013
St. Joseph.....	714,000	737,800	53,200	183,400
St. Louis .....	1,267,000	1,961,700	889,000	1,659,000
San Francisco.....	121,433	240,900	.....	.....
Superior .....	2,079,760	2,301,310	2,637,526	2,876,582
Toledo .....	563,000	283,400	175,500	194,928
Vancouver .....	146,900	.....	1,926,497	901,236
Wichita .....	5,013,050	2,313,600	3,288,600	1,443,600

\*For 4 weeks ending June 25.

### Oats Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore .....	93,720	163,972	29,988	110,064
Chicago .....	4,590,000	3,785,000	2,839,000	4,222,000
Cincinnati .....	220,000	264,000	128,000	148,000
Duluth .....	1,059,689	1,829,743	1,762,372	3,424,195
*Ft. William.....	4,057,563	.....	4,028,615	.....
Ft. Worth.....	236,000	306,000	429,000	88,000
Indianapolis .....	682,000	622,000	660,000	554,000
Kansas City.....	282,200	734,400	217,500	273,000
Milwaukee .....	676,260	1,764,000	432,182	1,676,619
Minneapolis .....	927,690	2,627,550	2,140,000	2,724,680
Montreal .....	6,184,016	5,027,161	5,864,904	6,193,817
New Orleans.....	97,960	196,000	59,938	173,736
New York.....	1,534,000	1,795,000	608,000	1,570,000
Omaha .....	840,000	1,208,000	854,000	1,290,000
Peoria .....	701,600	692,000	488,200	645,400
Philadelphia .....	303,687	395,398	105,000	492,875
St. Joseph.....	144,000	82,000	26,000	32,000
St. Louis .....	2,216,000	2,892,000	1,882,000	2,504,000
San Francisco.....	45,957	105,000	.....	.....
Superior .....	851,667	1,621,246	1,653,361	842,105
Toledo .....	912,300	719,350	560,720	819,726
Wichita .....	3,000	9,000	3,000	6,000

\*For 4 weeks ending June 25.

Elgin, Okla., June 26.—Movement of wheat has been rushing us. I'm thankful for the little showers that give us a chance to rest now and then.—D. E. McAnaw.

Watonga, Okla., June 28.—It is interesting to note the increased use of trucks by the farmers. We have taken in 10,000 bus. of wheat so far this year and not a single load came in by wagon.—H. S. Cunningham, mgr., Watonga Grain Co.

Portland, Ore., June 28.—The first car of the new wheat crop reached here today. It was shipped from Klondike, Ore., to the Crown Mills. It was of good milling quality, weighed 60 lbs., and was hard Federation. This record is 10 days ahead of that of last year.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 3.—The new wheat movement is progressing far enough northward that a fair run of new wheat is expected by July 6. A car of new No. 1 hard was received from Wamego, Kan., on July 3, testing 64.7 lbs., 10.6% moisture and 10.16 protein. A little old wheat is coming in but in view of the narrow demand the high premiums are shaky. Corn arrivals have been light to moderate. From the reports received the past week corn is progressing well. Oats offerings are light.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y, St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

### Rye Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore .....	4,285	27,627	25,714	280,109
Chicago .....	93,000	50,000	28,000	79,000
Cincinnati .....	5,600	2,800	1,400	.....
Duluth .....	688,997	411,826	673,532	1,177,999
*Ft. William.....	482,848	.....	962,984	.....
Ft. Worth.....	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	12,100	18,700	51,700	2,200
Milwaukee .....	39,145	42,450	45,300	36,030
Minneapolis .....	261,920	303,363	123,470	127,740
Montreal .....	2,302,097	1,244,660	2,784,862	2,419,179
New Orleans.....	108,608	36,000	85,714	.....
New York.....	219,500	107,500	292,000	123,000
Omaha .....	60,200	19,600	98,000	21,000
Philadelphia .....	1,174	24,997	.....	33,464
St. Louis.....	10,400	2,600	6,414	2,800
Superior .....	500,362	226,793	422,146	292,835
Toledo .....	27,600	8,400	6,095	16,228

\*For 4 weeks ending June 25.

### Barley Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore .....	342,256	47,859	377,610	114,421
Chicago .....	800,000	491,000	167,000	157,000
Cincinnati .....	1,400	7,000	.....	.....
Duluth .....	375,189	1,254,354	479,741	1,272,815
*Ft. William.....	2,237,725	.....	4,132,050	.....
Ft. Worth.....	15,000	15,000	5,000	3,750
Kansas City.....	3,000	30,000	24,700	13,000
Milwaukee .....	854,900	648,000	107,565	101,240
Minneapolis .....	959,550	790,470	845,370	1,138,150
Montreal .....	2,933,076	5,595,233	3,304,087	983,428
New York.....	1,393,500	1,225,000	1,174,000	2,039,000
Omaha .....	1,600	12,800	14,400	11,200
Peoria .....	85,400	117,400	59,200	32,200
Philadelphia .....	1,714	45,226	.....	34,937
St. Louis.....	35,200	38,400	17,600	44,800
San Francisco.....	1,481,125	2,724,500	.....	.....
Superior .....	402,671	1,166,739	423,699	1,112,886
Toledo .....	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Wichita .....	2,400	1,500	.....	2,400

\*For 4 weeks ending June 25.

### Corn Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1925, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore .....	69,196	41,219	51,428	.....
Chicago .....	8,929,000	6,332,000	2,804,000	4,673,000
Cincinnati .....	570,800	348,000	462,000	355,600
Duluth .....	12,385	155,172	.....	142,955
Ft. Worth.....	173,750	241,250	60,000	181,250
Indianapolis .....	1,410,000	1,314,000	778,000	1,137,000
Kansas City.....	1,847,500	1,845,000	1,265,000	2,228,750
Milwaukee .....	562,400	694,120	294,107	523,514
Minneapolis .....	899,700	547,190	392,520	483,820
Montreal .....	213,129	11,678	6,286	.....
New Orleans.....	670,040	25,875	554,599	602,423
New York.....	208,500	46,500	51,000	95,000
Omaha .....	1,590,000	817,000	1,575,000	1,248,800
Peoria .....	2,604,400	1,774,500	1,123,100	933,150
Philadelphia .....	52,358	41,878	30,996	.....
St. Joseph.....	975,000	946,500	810,000	807,000
St. Louis.....	4,242,000	2,688,000	2,048,662	1,724,050
San Francisco.....	358,943	764,285	.....	.....
Superior .....	17,230	159,334	.....	139,233
Toledo .....	393,750	197,500	246,850	77,370
Wichita .....	162,060	224,460	135,000	199,200

### From Abroad.

Spain: Imports of oil seeds have been prohibited.

Latvia: Many farmers' bills are being introduced and protested.

Argentina: Temporary abolition or reduction of all cereal export duties is expected.

Guatemala: Governmental decree reducing import duty on wheat 25% disapproved.

The Soviets are planning to extend their capacity for freight-car construction to 16,500 annually.

France: The Ministry of Agriculture has presented a bill providing for refunding of duty on imported wheat.

Rumania: The export tax on wheat flour has been reduced, also the 30% freight surcharges on cereal exports abolished.

Italy: Import duties on soy beans, formerly dutiable as oil seeds not specified, 5.75 gold lire per 100 kilos, now 2.20, effective June 22.

Greece: International Metric System of Weights and Measures was recently adopted as the sole legal system of units and standards.

Italy: It is reported that the government will order an admixture of rye in making flour. Other European countries are expected to follow suit.

Australia: The proposed increased corn duty that brot in and dumped from South Africa does not seem likely to pass, according to recent dispatches.

France: Cereal flours are among the commodities affected by the increases in the coefficients applied to specific rates of import duty in Belgium, effective June 28.

New Zealand: A new railroad has just opened up 1,500,000 acres of virgin, rich, low-lying land between the Murray and Edwards rivers capable of producing up to 30 bushels to the acre.

Czechoslovakia: Changes in import duties recently becoming effective, expressed in crowns per 100 kilos, are: wheat, 30; rye, 38; corn, 22; all mill products, 70; barley, 34; oats, 36; all to replace former sliding-scale duties.

Argentina: A group of cereal merchants of Rosario recently proposed the dissolution of the present cereal export ass'n "La Mercantil Argentina" and the establishment of a new organization having an initial capital of five million paper pesos.

Algeria: Cereal crops in normal years provide a considerable surplus for exports, which in 1925 attained a value of \$15,356,577; more than 50% of this amount represented wheat and more than 25% barley. An attempt is being made to extend the production of more essential crops.

Haiti: The Franco-Haitian commercial treaty of 1907 has been abrogated and will cease to be effective July 27. Upon termination of this treaty France will no longer enjoy the tariff preference of 33½% of the rates hitherto granted on many articles from France, including food-stuffs.

Rhodesia: New corn regulations provide that no corn shall be permitted to be exported which contains more than 12½% moisture. Further, all maize intended for export shall be contained in new 2½-lb. "A" quality twill bags. The gross weight of a bag of corn for export shall not be less than 203 lbs.

The first grain elevators in the Orient will be built during the present summer. A million-bushel house will be erected at Shanghai under Canadian contractors and engineers. This will be owned and operated by a large English firm. Another will be built by Mitsui & Co. at either Yokohama or Kobe.

Bolivia: Plans are being drawn for the conversion of the Altiplano, thru irrigation, from its present barren state into a profitable agricultural region. This is a high plateau comprising about 25% of the country's total area. Recent investigations reveal an underground water supply which may be conveniently tapped.

Germany (By special cable Northwestern Miller): The German Reichstag has finally approved the new tariff which will go into effect on Aug. 1. The import duties will be as follows: wheat, rye, oats, 5 marks; corn, 3 marks; wheat flour, 10 marks per 100 kilos. The above duties are roughly equivalent to 32c a bushel on wheat and \$2.15 on flour. The duties which are at present in force are approximately equivalent to 23c a bushel on wheat and \$1.80 bbl. on flour.



# Oklahoma City's Grain Market

**Jamaica:** Inspection, grading, marking, or labeling of agricultural products will be mandatory after Aug. 1. The chief object of this action is to raise the standard of all agricultural products.

**Sudan:** Cottonseed importations are now permitted only under permit from the Director of Agriculture and Forests which provides for the fumigation at the port of entry from places other than Egypt.

**Uruguay:** A recent bill proposes to amend the basic law of the present valuation tariff so as to afford greater protection to agriculture and agricultural industries, which law now limits the increase in the valuations of imports of cereals, etc., to 40% of their previous valuation. All agricultural products will be exempted from the previous limitation of the old law, also all planters will be insured against locust damage by policies issued at cost. Loading and unloading, and transportation of agricultural products is to be facilitated by regulating the construction and use of wharves, roads, docks, etc.

**Budapest, Hungary.**—Emil Bacher, president of the Victoria Mfg. Co., and Oscar Fabry, mgr. of the Concordia Mfg. Co., were arrested June 28 charged with the responsibility for the loss in speculative adventures in the Chicago wheat market of more than \$7,000,000 belonging to the stockholders of the two concerns, which brought about the bankruptcy of the two companies despite the \$3,500,000 advanced the former insolvent firm by the Hungarian government to save the country's credit abroad. The failure of the Victoria Mfg. Co. was the most sensational crash in Hungary's history; hardly had the echoes died when the Concordia company also went to the wall.

**Germany:** This market will be barred to American flour unless the government decides to abolish existing differentials in duties before Aug. 1. The Swedish-German commercial differential treaty, which was adopted by the Reichstag before its adjournment, specifies a duty of 18.75 marks (\$4.46) per 100 kilograms of flour, whereas the duty on grain is only 5 marks (\$1.19). It is expected that a general revision of tariffs on foodstuffs will be announced before the close of the present month. In accordance with the government's previously announced reservations, grain and flour are among the American commodities which are expected to benefit by the revision of the duties provisionally fixed in the tariff law of Aug., 1925.

When the United States entered the world war and the great wheat fields of western and central Oklahoma became doubly important as a source of food for the armies of the Allies, Oklahoma City grain dealers organized their first Grain Exchange. At that time it was necessary to unite in moving the great crops to advantageous points for shipment to the country's mills and to the seaboard for export.

The Oklahoma City Grain Exchange has remained intact ever since. The Grain Exchange Building was constructed and the entire 6th floor and part of the 5th was leased by grain dealers of the market. It is still the center of grain activities in the city.

Tho there is no regular sample trading hall, a large room in the center of the 6th floor, entirely surrounded by hallways leading to grain men's offices, entered by doors on three sides, serves in its stead. Here James E. Bennett & Co. and Adolph Kempner & Co. have branch offices with private wires leading to large grain centers. A great blackboard shows Chicago and Kansas City markets. On the east side of the room is a branch of the Postal Telegraph Co., on the west side a branch of the Western Union. Dealers have every convenience for making their trades and hedges. distance telephones permit calling country customers.

Tho the war need for an Exchange has not been present for a number of years the organization has remained intact, aiding, in rate matters, and handling any other matters which require united action of the Oklahoma City grain dealers. A standing Arbitration Com'te, at present composed of Garland White, W. B. Stowers and Jesse Vandenburg, handles any disagreements between members. It is meritoriously noted that this com'te has not much to do.

The present officers of the Oklahoma City Grain Exchange are Fritz Straughn, pres.; J. J. Stinnett, vice-pres.; W. F. McManus, sec'y-treas. Directors: Fritz Straughn, J. J. Stinnett, Frank Winters, Jesse Vandenburg, L. E. Davy, W. B. Stowers and W. F. McManus. Its membership is composed as follows.

**Jas. E. Bennett & Co.,** branch office, private wires to all markets, cash and future trading. Managed by H. L. Gurwell.

**Adolph Kempner & Co.,** branch office with private wires to all leading markets. Managed by J. W. Fisher and Wm. Deck.

**Jackson Grain Co.,** brokers and merchandisers of all kinds of grains. Owned and operated by Paul T. Jackson, aided by D. J. Rutledge.

**W. B. Stowers,** broker and merchandiser of all grains.

**E. M. Scannell Grain Co.,** handling grain and feed on a brokerage basis and merchandising on own account. Operated by E. M. Scannell and A. B. Richert.

**W. L. Perkins Grain Co.,** W. L. Perkins, handling grain on a strictly brokerage basis, chiefly for the account of Northern mills.

**McManus Grain Co.,** W. F. McManus, dealing in grains and feedstuffs, also feed ingredients.

**Stinnett Grain Co.,** J. J. Stinnett, grain brokerage and merchandising.

**Jesse Vandenburg,** brokerage and merchandising. Buying for export.

**Winters Grain Co.,** Frank Winters, brokerage and merchandising.

**White Grain Co.,** Garland White, brokerage and merchandising.

**R. H. Drennan,** still maintaining membership, tho devoting much of his time to his ranching interests. Also has line of country elevators.

**M. I. Jordan,** Chief Grain Inspector for the Oklahoma City market.

**Fritz Straughn,** operating Choctaw Grain Co. Dealer and merchandiser. Owns and operates a line of 17 country elevators thruout Oklahoma's hard wheat belt.

**Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Co.,** millers and grain dealers. Operates 2,500 bbl. mill and 500,000 bus. fireproof grain storage. Officers are Frank Kell, pres.; L. C. Thatcher, vice-pres. and general manager; Maurice Wilkins, manager grain department.

Among other grain dealers of good repute in the Oklahoma City market are:

**Mid-State Grain Co.,** owned and operated by

E. M. Flickinger, with whom is associated Frank G. Olson. Car lot dealing in grains and feeds.

**Garrison Milling Co.,** manufacturing feed stuffs. Operates mill with capacity for 2,000 sacks sweet feeds and 2,000 sacks corn products per day, and 40,000 bus. storage. Officers are J. B. Garrison, pres.; C. C. Buxton, vice-pres.; Frank Kammerdeiner, sec'y-treas.

**Mashburn Grain Co.,** operated by E. V. Mashburn, doing a carlot business in grains and feeds.

**Polson Grain Co.,** C. A. Polson, dealer and merchandiser in grains and feeds.

**Acme Milling Co.,** operating a 1,800 bbl. mill and 500,000 bus. storage. Does a milling and grain business. Officers are G. G. Sohlberg, pres.; L. E. Davy, vice-pres. and manager; R. T. Howle, sec'y-treas.; J. L. Yergler, manager grain department.

**Hardeman-King Co.,** millers and grain dealers. Operating a modern fireproof feed mill manufacturing 20 carloads of Merit feeds per day. Has 150,000 bus. bulk storage and 60 carloads warehouse storage. Officers are Tol. B. Hardeman, pres.; Cecil Hardeman, vice-pres. and manager; Bruce Hardeman, sec'y-treas.

## Oklahoma City's Grain Receipts.

Since 1917 Oklahoma City has been recognized as one of the leading grain markets of the state. In that year a grain inspector was licensed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and M. I. Jordan was appointed Chief Inspector.

Inspector Jordan's records since July of 1922 show:

### CARS GRAIN INSPECTED AT OKLAHOMA CITY.

Month.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Jan. ....	323	199	404	286	...
Feb. ....	206	306	376	335	...
March ....	268	217	229	194	...
April ....	323	198	89	153	...
May ....	210	168	193	176	...
June ....	232	193	371	...	...
July ....	1,161	996	1,175	956	...
Aug. ....	971	427	864	543	...
Sept. ....	511	371	695	321	...
Oct. ....	554	176	568	230	...
Nov. ....	503	286	618	414	...
Dec. ....	392	195	460	424	...

This tabulation does not necessarily cover all receipts and shipments since a number of cars, especially during the wheat season, move thru Oklahoma City on transit billing, having been previously inspected or being sold destination weights and grades. Many cars received at the Oklahoma milling industries, previously inspected, especially corn, are not reinspected unless found out of condition.

Oklahoma City is a large flour milling point, consequently about 85% of its receipts are wheat. Grain sorghums constitute about 7%; corn something over 5%; oats about 3%. Practically no barley is used. Most of the wheat is hard mixed for milling.

Six carriers bring grain into the market, the Santa Fe and the Rock Island breaking even in hauling 75% of the receipts. The former brings in mostly mixed wheat; the latter hard wheat. The remaining 25% is carried, in the order of largest amounts, by the Frisco, Katy and Ft. Smith & Western railroads and the Oklahoma Railway, an electric traction line.

Several feed manufacturers in Oklahoma City make it a good market for corn and grain sorghums, used largely in poultry feeds. Only about one-fourth of the former is inspected on arrival. Hence the low percentage in the inspection reports.

With well equipped cereal laboratories, a group of active, progressive grain dealers, a number of modern flour mills making up the buying power, and six railroads entering the metropolis, Oklahoma City constitutes an excellent inland market. Receipts are quickly sold to good advantage and the receivers pride themselves on making prompt returns.

**Fort Worth, Tex.** — Fort Worth grain stocks are now included in the visible supply report, commencing July 6. During the last week of June there were 140,000 bushels of wheat in store there.



L. L. Dean, Conrad, Mont.  
Pres.-Elect Northwest Grain Dealers' Ass'n.



## Wonderful Improvement in Market Quotation Transmission.

The Chicago Board of Trade on July 1 placed officially in service the only instrument of its kind in the world for the transmission of the continuous grain market quotations. This service of transmission of the quotations is controlled by an instrument which represents the very latest development in ticker operation.

This more than human machine is the invention of E. R. Wheeler, electrical engineer, and R. F. Dirks, mechanical engineer of the Western Union engineering staff, who have assigned their patents to the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Just as a court stenographer will follow about 20 words behind a speaker talking rapidly and remember and write down all the shorthand notes in proper sequence, so this machine will mechanically remember several quotations when prices change quickly in the pit and send them to the subscribers in proper sequence. The machine can not make a mistake, and unlike the stenographer, it can not forget a word.

Ordinarily this machine transmits quotations practically instantaneously with the reading of the reporter's slip by the operator, and its mechanical memory comes into play only when the operator spurts and gets a little ahead of the transmitter. This machine is, however, set in the first instance to work at a speed needed to transmit instantly the quotations of a very active market.

The system comprises five different units of apparatus, connected by wiring; namely, a keyboard, storing transmitter, and relay box located in the Bridge of the Board of Trade floor and a ticker transmitter and section of

relay panels located in the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company a few squares distant from the Board of Trade Building.

Reporters employed by the Board of Trade write the quotations, as buyers and sellers shout or signal them to one another in the pits, on small slips of paper which are laid before the keyboard operator.

The keyboard looks very much like an ordinary typewriter excepting that there are fifty-two keys, the additional ones being used for fractions. By an ingenious selection system only six wires are needed to make all the fifty-two selections in the spring transmitter.

The storing transmitter is the heart of the system and is mounted in a glass case on a bronze base. The machine comprises a short vertical cylinder perforated to carry many vertical rows of pins. These are pushed in and out by a setting mechanism which travels around the cylinder on an arm. Following this is another arm called a transmitting arm which sends the quotations to the ticker through a ticker transmitter. It is almost uncanny to watch this instrument function, as no sooner has the operator punched the key for transmission, than the machine proceeds to function and the transmitting arm starts its merry chase after the setting up arm which ceases only after the operator has stopped sending.

From the Western Union office to the subscriber's ticker only two wires are needed. One of these wires keeps the ticker wound up for operation, while the other a polar alternating current carrier, operates the typewheel carrying the letters and figures. The wire carrying the winding current also controls the shifting from letters to figures and vice versa.

On the Board of Trade bridge are two reserve equipments complete, one of which is a reserve of the same system described while the other is a reserve system similar to the one now used for transmission of stocks prices throughout Chicago.

No Morse code sending whatever is used in the new system. All recording is done on a tape in printed characters that can be read by anyone familiar with the grain market.

Grain quotations are now being sent to the Pacific Coast over the automatic channel printer system recently inaugurated by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and these relayed to tickers in brokers' offices, thereby completing a network of wires furnishing instantly Chicago grain quotations from coast to coast.

Hereafter all brokers' offices will be on the same level. Those who formerly got their quotations more slowly on the printed tape will get them now as fast as the former possessors of the fast Morse wires. Considerable economy will result from the employment of boys to mark the boards rather than skilled telegraph operators.

All necessary checks and safeguards have been incorporated in the new system of transmission. A system of colored lights shows sets in operation so that no mistake can be made in throwing wrong switches, etc. On the keyboard is mounted a small red lamp which lights every 250 characters printed. This tells the operator he must strike the unison key. This guarantees perfect synchronizing of all the tickers.

The operator has at his elbow a ticker just like those in the brokers' offices and working from the same source in the central office of the telegraph company. Thus he can see just what he has sent and in case of error, promptly rectify.

Returns to the Canadian farmer during the closed crop year were 126½¢. per bushel on wheat, an increase of \$0.108 per bushel. And they're not clamoring for legislation, etc. As far as the clamoring goes, however, neither is the American farmer doing any complaining; but rather the greedy circulation-mad newspaper and the cunning loud-mouthed vote getter (?).

## Uncle Joe McCord Gives Up Ass'n Work.

"Uncle Joe" McCord of Columbus, O., as many people have the pleasure and honor of calling him, after nearly half a century of faithful work in the interests of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, has now chosen to "stand-by" a bit, which pleasure he has more than rightfully earned through his untiring efforts as secretary.

At the Cedar Point convention held the latter part of June, Mr. McCord, believing that the status of his health would not permit the close attention and physical zeal warranted refused re-election, "preferring," as he said, "that younger blood carry on the excellent work of the organization and maintain the high standards the ass'n and its membership have stood for."

In appreciation of his faithful years of service the loving cup illustrated herewith was presented to him by the members with this inscription:

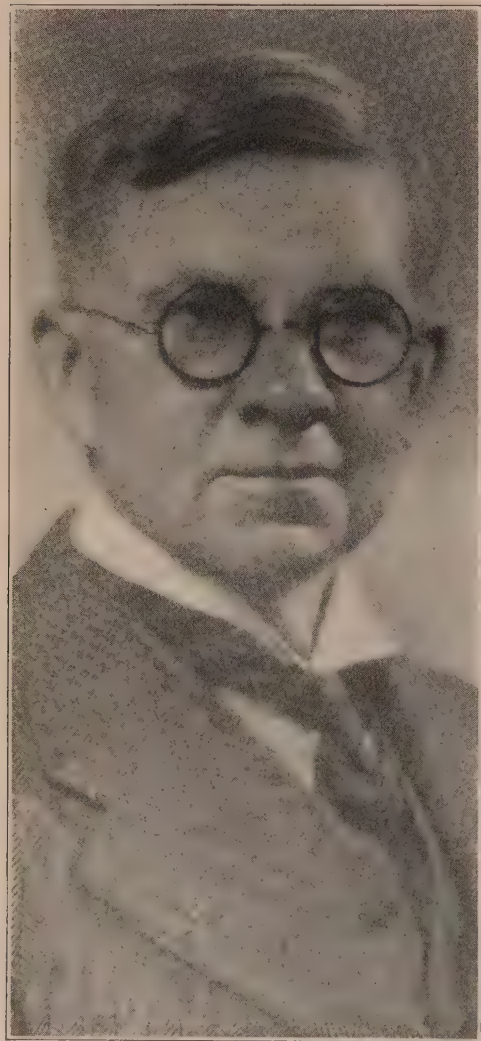
"Presented to Uncle Joe McCord by the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, June 24, 1926, in appreciation of his services as secretary for over 40 years, on which date he was unanimously elected honorary secretary for life."

In addition to the distinction of being elected honorary secretary for life, the name of Joseph W. McCord appears on the roll call as an honorary member for life.

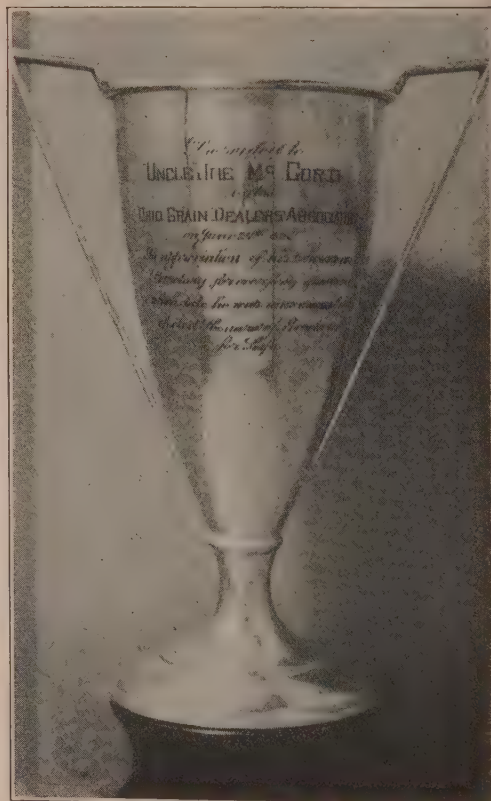
He has been in the grain business at Columbus since 1878, tho this branch of his many interests has been capably handled by W. S. Cook since 1885, since which time Mr. McCord has been more active in the insurance field. He is secretary of the Ohio Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Ass'n, president of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., manager of the Ohio Mill and Elevator Rating Bureau, and Chairman of the Grain and Hay Inspection Department of the Columbus Chamber of Commerce.

He was born in Bainbridge, Ross County, O., but has made his home in Columbus for well over a half century.

The best wishes of the trade will ever be his.



J. W. McCord, Columbus, O.  
Retired After 40 Years as Sec'y of Ohio Grain Dealers' Ass'n.



Loving Cup Presented to Uncle Joe McCord, Ex-Sec'y Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n.



## The "Kansas" Elevator at Kansas City, Mo.

The recent completion of the "Kansas Elevator" gives the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. two elevators at Kansas City, both situated on the extensive east bottoms, with ample space for trackage.

The new plant consists of working house, with track shed, and storage annex, the workhouse being designed to handle grain in and out of additional tanks of 1,000,000-bus. capacity that may be built later, on the opposite side of the workhouse from the present storage. Space is also reserved for a 1,000-bu. per hour grain pier.

THE WORKING HOUSE is of reinforced concrete construction, 42x63 ft., and 189 ft. 3 ins. high above base of rails, containing 28 bins of 108,000-bus. capacity, part of which are divided horizontally by the cleaning story. The house is equipped with two receiving legs and two shipping and transfer legs of 12,000 bushels per hour capacity. The elevator heads are provided with telescoping discharge spouts constructed so that each leg can serve either of two garners.

The four elevator legs have 84 x 28 rubber covered head pulleys with 26-in. rubber elevator belts on which are two rows of 12 x 7 "V" buckets spaced at 10-in. centers. The buckets are staggered on the belt.

The legs discharge into four garners of 2,000-bus. capacity each. The garners supply three 2,000-bu. hopper scales. Space has been provided for adding an additional hopper scale later. The Fairbanks Hopper Scales are equipped with type registering beams and weight lifting devices. The scales discharge thru 16-in. Mayo Distributing spouts to workhouse bins, loading out spouts, and to belt conveyors leading to storage tanks.

The cleaning department is located midway of the bin space and car load and better bins are provided above and below each machine. This arrangement has eliminated the necessity of having separate cleaner and clipper legs and also makes it possible to operate the cleaning department for several hours when the rest of the house may be entirely shut down.

The equipment installed in this department at the present time consists of one No. 15 Monitor Separator and one No. 11 Monitor Oat Clipper supplied by the Huntley Mfg. Co.; one terminal Disc Separator; one large size wheat washer space has been provided for installing additional cleaning equipment.

A two-compartment mixing hopper has been provided on the work floor. Each headhouse bin is connected with the mixing hopper by fixed spouting arranged to discharge into either compartment of the hopper.

The unique mixing arrangement consists of long steel hopper divided longitudinally, to the top of which a spout is connected to each of the workhouse bins. The bottom of the hopper has two spouts to two separate legs. With this arrangement it is possible to pull from as many workhouse bins to each leg as necessary, pulling from all of the bins at one time to either leg, or from any one bin to both legs at the same time. In addition to the extreme flexibility of the arrangement, all of the spouting is fixed and there are no open hoppers or loose joints as would be the case with flexible spouting. The whole thing is handled by valves five feet above the work floor, and holes are provided in the sides of the hoppers below the valves so that the operator can see exactly what is going on. The whole arrangement is dust tight, therefore the work floor will be practically free from dust.

TRACK SHED with all-steel frame protects the grain unloading equipment. Provisions have been made to construct additional tracks and to extend the batteries of car sinks. At the present time, there are three tracks on the same side of the elevator, two tracks being receiving and shipping tracks and one track

for shipping only. Each of the two receiving tracks is supplied with the two 2,000-bus. capacity car sinks. Under the car sinks are two 36-in. belt conveyors delivering to the receiving elevator legs. Each receiving sink is provided with a double power shovel and a grain door remover.

There are four 14-in. diameter gravity loading spouts serving three tracks.

With this equipment, it is estimated that the elevator can receive and ship out simultaneously 65 to 75 cars per day.

The car puller was designed by Horner & Wyatt and manufactured by the Webster Manufacturing Company. The puller is driven by a single motor in the basement of the elevator. A six-inch diameter shaft extends out through a concrete tunnel to all the tracks and is already arranged to serve a fourth track. At each track is a separate drum and spur gear provided with jaw clutch and with friction clutch designed to hold twenty cars.

THE STORAGE ANNEX consists of three rows of twelve tanks each. The round tanks are 20 ft. in diameter inside and 100 ft. deep. There are 22 interstice bins. The actual storage capacity of the 58 storage bins is 930,000 bus. The tanks are served at the top by two 36-in. distributing belts which extend back through a gallery floor immediately under the spout floor of the workhouse. Any scale or any elevator leg can be discharged to either distributing belt. There are two shipping belts under the tanks, each of which is tributary to two elevator legs. With this arrangement of belts, each top belt can discharge into and each bottom belt draw off from 35 of the 58 storage bins.

All belt conveyor rolls are equipped with tapered roller bearings, which are expected to make an appreciable saving in power and to lengthen the life of the conveyor belts. Great savings will also be made in the time required to lubricate these bearings over the ordinary plain bearings. All other bearings about the elevator on head shaft, counter shaft, etc., are heavy duty, collar oiled, babbitted bearings.

THE DUST COLLECTING SYSTEM is in two units, each complete in itself. One unit handles the cleaner floor and all below, the other unit handles the conveyor gallery and all cupola floors. The lower unit consists of a No. 50 blower fan, direct connected to a 25-h.p. motor, running at 1,200 r.p.m., the No. 50 fan drawing all materials through a separating chamber which separates the grain from the dust while the dust passing thru the fan and on into a 72-in. dust collector, which sets on the outside of the building.

This first unit takes care of the 21 floor sweeps, 5 of which can be in operation at the same time, has a suction attachment at the discharge, below and above each conveyor discharge, allowing practically no dust to escape into the room at these points.

The upper system is a duplicate of the lower system, handling the conveyor belt distributing at the top; handling all the floor sweeps in connection with the machinery floor, the scale floor, and throughout the belt conveyor house, over the bins.

Each bin has an 8-in. pipe going out thru the roof with a standard ventilator on it so that a circulation, as well as any dust arising immediately goes out through the top. The head of each elevator has also an 8-in. pipe vented out thru the roof so that there is a natural vent through the entire building and creating a natural circulation throughout the entire structure.

The entire system is operated by ropes and in opening one pipe, the other pipe is automatically closed so that there is no chance of choking up the system.

A compressed air outfit with piping and hose is provided to blow out the dust from all electric motors.

The electric motors are 21 in number with a total of 700 h.p., operating on a 440-volt cur-

rent, 3-phase, 60-cycle, the current being supplied by the Kansas City Power & Light Co. The speed reduction is by roller chain and silent chain supplied by the Link-Belt Co. The 5 75-h.p. motors for the 4 legs and the oat clipper run at 650 r.p.m., which is reduced by a double reduction to 33 r.p.m. for the legs and by a single reduction to 460 r.p.m. for the clipper shaft. The leg drive consists of a first reduction of silent chain to countershaft, and a second reduction of a double strand of roller chain to the head pulley shaft. All these drives are of the middle flange type.

The power transmission machinery and equipment was furnished by the Webster Mfg. Co.

The entire plant was designed by Horner & Wyatt, and was built by the Lahrack Co., under the supervision of the engineers and R. A. Cook, chief engineer of the Chicago & Alton R. R. Co. The house is being operated by the Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers Ass'n, to handle wheat exclusively.

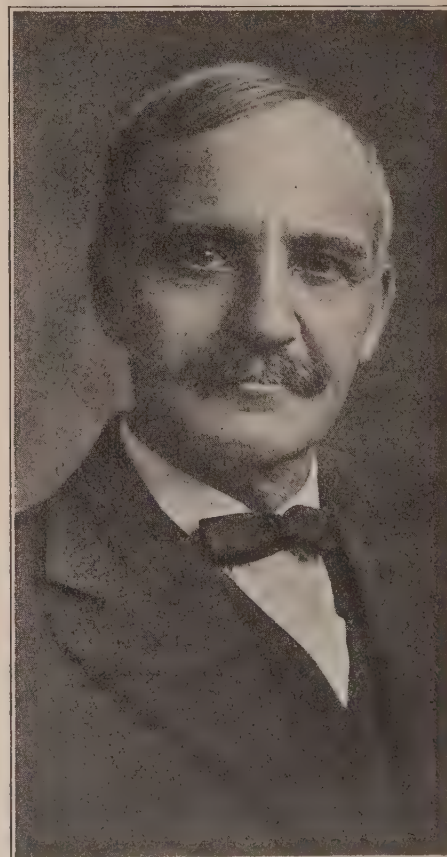
A good photograph of the plant is reproduced on the outside front cover page of this number.

## Secretary Custenborder of Ohio Ass'n

E. T. Custenborder, that enthusiastic optimist of Sidney, where the sunbeams congregate daily to get their instructions, will become secretary of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, in fact on August first, at which time the books, etc., will be placed in his safekeeping.

Mr. Custenborder was elected secretary of this honored body at its annual meeting at Cedar Point, in June. He has long been the guiding spirit of the Miami Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n, and probably a director of the state organization equally as long. Three years ago he finished a presidential term of the body of which he is now the secretary.

Obviously he is exceptionally well equipped for the task that soon is to be his, and from his past record everyone expects the best and will be awarded for their confidence.



E. T. Custenborder, Sidney, Ohio.  
Sec'y-Treas. Ohio Grain Dealers' Ass'n



# Profits and Costs of Storing Corn

By C. F. Curtiss, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station

The biggest item of cost is the loss in weight due to moisture evaporation—shrink. Ten-year experiments with an actual three-hundred bushel corn crib, weighed every week throughout the season, show that the average shrink runs as shown in the table following:

Month	Per cent Shrink	Total per cent Shrink
Nov.	1.33	1.33
Dec.	1.93	3.26
Jan.	.96	4.16
Feb.	1.32	5.48
Mar.	1.47	6.95
Apr.	3.04	9.99
May	3.11	13.10
June	2.19	15.29
July	.86	16.15
Aug.	.46	16.61
Sept.	-.22	16.39
Oct.	.15	16.54
Nov.	-.24	16.30

These are average figures. The range from years of low shrink to years of high shrink may run all the way from 13.6 per cent, as in 1912, to 21 per cent, as in 1911.

This by itself would mean a loss of between 9c and 10c a bushel by July, based on an initial price of 60c. This may be expressed in another way—as an increase in price is required to cover this loss from month to month.

**Interest**—The next important item of cost is the interest on what the corn would have sold for in the fall. Corn stored in the crib under the Iowa Warehouse Law System of official sealing and monthly inspection affords good security for short-time loans. The usual rate of interest asked by local bankers on this security ranges from 6 per cent to 7 per cent, on 75 or 80 per cent of the original value; and this, with 7 or 8 per cent on the remaining 20 or 25 per cent, results in a total interest charge of about 7 per cent. This will vary slightly in different districts, but probably not to more than one-half of one per cent either way. To this, if the Warehouse Law system is used, should also be added the sealer's charge of from \$.50 to \$1.00 per crib.

**Insurance** will run about 1½ per cent for twelve months, altho it would be higher per month for a shorter period.

Deterioration from vermin and weevils is ordinarily not a large item, although it may be high in some cases. Interest and insurance together therefore come to about 0.7c per month.

**The cost of the crib** is an item that cannot be given a definite figure. A crib is needed on the farm whether the corn is stored or not, although a more expensive crib might be a wise investment if holding were often practiced. It is therefore thought best to include no charge for interest on the investment in the crib, but to leave that to be estimated in each case for the particular farm concerned.

The total price rise required to cover these costs and enable the farmer to break even on the holding is shown in the table below. This is based on an initial December price at the farm of 60c.

Month	Price
Nov.	59.0
Dec.	60.0
Jan.	61.7
Feb.	63.0
Mar.	64.4
Apr.	66.1
May	69.0
June	72.0
July	74.3
Aug.	75.1
Sept.	76.2
Oct.	76.6

Roughly, a rise from December to August of 15c, or one quarter of the original price, is required. It must be remembered that this is apart from any consideration of the higher price received as a result of the improvement in grade resulting from storage.

It may be noted here that if the interest rate were as low as 5 per cent instead of 7 per cent, this rise in price required to cover the costs of storage until August would be nearly one cent a bushel less.

**Terminal costs** of storing corn run as follows: One cent a bushel for unloading charge, which carries with it five days free storage. Thereafter the storage charge is one-thirtieth of one cent a day—practically one cent a month. Insurance rates run from one to two per cent per year; that is, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per \$100.00 worth of corn. Interest rates for money loaned on terminal warehouse certificates may be as low as 5 per cent if the loan is secured in Chicago thru an established business connection; but if the loan is made at the local bank in Iowa the rate, even on this security, would probably run close around 7 per cent.

This storage charge covers the shrink if any. That is, if a thousand bushels of corn

is weighed in for storage, the same weight is weighed out. The terms are, owner's risk as to spoilage.

The situation with regard to terminal storage of corn, however, is this. The limit of moisture content for safe crib storage is about 25 per cent for a large crib, and 30 per cent for a small one with ventilation; but for terminal storage, the winter limit is only 17½ per cent; and for summer terminal storage the limit then is 13 per cent.

In view of the fact that the bulk of the new corn going in to the elevator during the winter runs from 20 per cent to 24 per cent moisture, even in a normal year, this means that one of two things must happen to it. It must either be taken for immediate consumption, or else artificially dried.

If no more than enough for immediate consumption goes into the market, it bears no discount except for excessive moisture. The industries find it as suitable for their purposes as old corn.

**Drying**—When this demand is more than supplied, however, and the excess of corn has to be dried for storage in the terminal, the trouble begins. The operation of drying in itself costs from 2c to 4c a bushel; the shipper naturally must bear the loss in weight from drying and general handling. The kiln drying drives off not only the moisture, but for every 1 per cent of water driven off, ¼ of 1 per cent of corn oil goes off with it. Finally, the process of drying generally renders the grain unsatisfactory for industrial purposes, either because of the starch being partly broken down, or because of the germ being killed. Most industrial firms will not accept kiln dried corn; it must be disposed of at a discount to feeders.

The loss involved in this drying process will be different for each lot of grain; but in the majority of cases, according to experienced grain men, it is enough to be prohibitive. Not until June, ordinarily, is corn from the crib fit to be stored in the terminal without first being artificially dried. Any shipped before that time in excess of the demand for immediate consumption tends to lower the price of all of it to the extent of the general loss involved in the drying process.

**Such elasticity** as exists in the industrial demand for corn is exercised to "stretch" as much as possible in the winter, when cheap new corn is available; but it would seem that the supply ordinarily "stretches" more than the demand does, to the detriment of the price. These observations are borne out by the fact that, although the freight rate from Des Moines to Chicago on corn is 10.4c per bushel, during the latter half of November of this year, for instance, the spread between the two markets on many occasions was less than 5c. Investigation showed that up until the fourth week, practically all of the new corn in Iowa markets was being taken by Iowa industrial concerns, one prominent dealer not having shipped any corn out of the state at all until November 25. No drying for terminal storage was needed. Iowa was not over-supplying her industrial demand; and the price although sufficiently low was several cents better than it would otherwise have been.

This has led us a little off our point; but to return, the figures on the previous page point to the conclusion that the total costs of terminal storage put it out of the question for our purposes. They indicate that there are good reasons for the small amount of terminal storage practiced by the farmers; and in any case, the total amount of such storage space available for all grain crops is only about 261,500,000 bus.—little more than 5 per cent of a normal grain crop.

Before the war the price of corn reached the bottom in January, climbed from there to a peak in August, 7 months later, and then fell again for 5 months to the following January. The swing was from 10 per cent below the season's average to 10 per cent above it.

If now this normal price curve and the normal total cost of storage curve be brought together in one graph they show that, disregarding the improvement in grade resulting from storage, holding in December involved a net loss varying from 2 to 6c a bushel up until August and September, after which the loss becomes greater.

**Grade Improvement**—Under normal circumstances, the seasonal rise in price from early winter to the following summer therefore falls from 2c to 6c short of offsetting the total costs of storage.

But so far, the rise in price resulting from the improvement in grade which comes with storage has not been taken into consideration. Good new corn sold in the fall of a normal year will ordinarily grade from No. 3 to No. 5, and bear a weight discount of 3 lbs. a bushel. That is, the elevators will require 75 lbs. per bushel

instead of the standard 70 lbs. per bushel for corn on the cob. Such corn will usually grade up to No. 2 or No. 3 by the following summer if properly stored in the crib, and will also bear no weight discount then. Using a normal year as the basis, this improvement in grade and the escape from any weight discount resulting from storage until summer constitutes an additional source of gain which must be taken into account.

A weight discount of 5 lbs. on 70 lbs. equals 7 per cent; and 7 per cent of 60c is a little over 4c. That alone wipes out the average net loss from holding in a normal year before the war. The increase in price resulting from the grade improvement therefore measures the total net gain from holding to be expected in a normal year.

It follows that in a normal year, the lower the new corn is grading in the fall below what the same corn would grade by the next summer the greater the expectation of profits from storing.

A word should be said here concerning one of the sources of the profits of holding, namely, the seasonal price rise from winter to summer.

Evidence is at hand to show that since 1885, this rise has steadily been growing greater. In the Federal Trade Commission Report on the grain trade, to which previous reference has been made, on page 70, the thirty-year period 1885 to 1915 has been divided into three decades, and the seasonal price rise for each decade separately found. Further, by reference to the graphs of recent years shown in previous pages of this circular, we may find the average seasonal price rise for the two nearly normal years, 1921-22 and 1922-23. If the price rise from winter to summer for these periods be expressed in each case as a percentage of the January price, the results may be tabulated as shown below:

First decade, 1885-1895.....	14 per cent
Second decade, 1895-1905.....	18 per cent
Third decade, 1905-1915.....	22 per cent
1921-1922 and 1922-1923.....	29 per cent

That is, the rise has more than doubled since 1885. What has been the reason for this increase? Some data given on page 85 of the same report give us a clue. These data show that, if the corn crop disposal year be regarded as running from November to the following October, and this twelve month period divided into two halves, then the proportion of the year's total corn marketings made in each of the halves for the same three decades considered before, as is shown in the table below. We have added a fourth period, 1922 to 1925, inclusive.

	Per cent inspected at Chicago, 1st 6 mos.	2nd 6 mos.	Total
First decade, 1885 to 1895....	39	61	100
Second decade, 1895 to 1905....	41.5	58.5	100
Third decade, 1905 to 1915....	54	46	100
1922 to 1925....	58.9	41.1	100

This shows that there has been a change since the early days. Up until 1905, an average of 3/5 of the corn marketed through Chicago did not reach Chicago until the second half of the disposal season; only recently have the winter marketings outweighed the summer, but now the proportions in the first decade are almost reversed. That is, about 3/5 of the corn sent to Chicago gets there in the first half of the season, from November to April, inclusive.

Without going into the causes of this heavier winter marketing of corn of recent years, we may simply draw attention to the connection between this fact and the fact of the increased seasonal swing of recent years that has accompanied it. It means several things.

It means that the storage of corn is not profitable purely in itself, so to speak; it is partly profitable because enough farmers do not practice it—because nearly 60 per cent of the corn that goes to market gets there too soon, in the winter half of the year.

If farmers now were to hold their corn for the summer months to as great an extent as they did in the 90's, and the same "flattening" of the seasonal curve resulted, it would mean that they would generally hold at a loss. The price rise from December to August would be so much less than occurs now that altho a somewhat higher price would be secured by holding until summer, it might cost more than this rise to get it. Farmers would hold, but at a loss. As the situation is now, however, farmers appear to sell too soon, at a loss.

**Present price year**—Turning to the price year upon which we are entering now, what are the prospects?

First of all, we have a corn crop that, if carry over on November 1 be taken into account, is only 102.5% of the average of the last five years. The "bumper" corn crop is confined largely to the central corn states. On the whole, in view of the fact that because of the high moisture content the corn will be a little lower in feeding value per bushel than normal, this year's corn crop is little if any larger than normal. The only abnormal feature of any importance is the size of the oats crop, which is 111.4% normal; for the size of the oats crop does have a strong effect on the price of corn.



However, the relatively high prices of hogs and steers this year insure a good demand for corn which will probably last through this corn crop disposal season, and it is fairly safe to predict that this year's corn price curve will rise at least as high above its December base as in the fairly normal years of 1922 and 1923, and probably will go higher. That means that the seasonal price rise will probably completely offset the total costs of storage.

**Improvement in grade to be expected?** This year the corn crop as a whole is slightly more mature than normal; that means that it should cure up well. But the moisture content of new corn is distinctly higher than normal in the state of Iowa (although not in Ohio or Kansas). Corn at this time of the year ordinarily runs from 18 to 24% moisture; this year in Iowa it is ranging from 19 to over 50%, the bulk of it going from 21 to 25%. Corn that would probably grade No. 2 and No. 3 by next summer if properly cured is now only sample grades. Two grain dealers interviewed had received nothing higher than sample grades of new corn this season. Such corn brings several cents under No. 4 and takes a weight on the cob of 75 to 85 lbs. a bushel.

This high moisture content might be taken as an argument against holding on the farm this year, since it will entail greater shrinkage. This, however, is wrong. Since the grain trade is not in the business for its health, it is naturally protecting itself. During the early part of November, the industries were deducting 1c a bushel for every 1% moisture above 19½%. In order to meet these cash discounts, local elevator men are discounting the price and requiring additional weight per bushel. A representative figure for the Iowa farm price of new corn for November would be in the neighborhood of 55c per 75 to 85 lb. bushel, a similar figure for old No. 2 or 3 being about 75c, with 1c weight discount.

**In a wet corn year like the present one, when the corn is mature enough that with proper cribbing it will cure up to No. 2 or No. 3 by summer, corn should be regarded simply as not finally produced until it has been cured in the crib by next summer.** Holding corn this year, as in other wet corn years, should be practiced, not as a speculation, but as the final part of the process of corn production. To sell at this fall or winter when holding facilities are available, is like selling the tobacco crop at a heavy discount before it is properly cured on the farm and ready for market.

**Since the probabilities for the year are that the total costs of storage until August, say, will be nearly if not completely offset by the rise in price of No. 3 corn from now until that date, this means that the discount in price and weight indicated above represents roughly the expected loss due to immediate sale.** Putting it the other way round, it means that the net gain from storing corn which will grade No. 2 or 3 by next summer if properly cured in the crib should be roughly equal to the spread between the price being received for that corn now and the present price of No. 2 or 3 to which should also be added the gain from the avoidance of the weight discount. The conclusion therefore seems warranted that such storage this year should pay very well indeed. When this report was made, on June 15, 1925, cash corn was selling at 80 cents at Chicago. At end of June it was selling at 70c.—Ed.]

**Conclusions—1.** Corn storage in the crib in a bumper crop year will practically always result in a substantial gain to the holder.

**2.** Corn storage in a short crop year usually involves a loss if only the cost of storage and

the seasonal price rise is taken into account; but this loss may or may not be offset by the higher price received for the better grade made by the corn the next summer.

**3.** In normal crop years, the costs of storage are usually roughly offset by the seasonal rise in price. This leaves the increase in price resulting from the improvement in grade as the net profit to be expected. This may be roughly forecast in December by subtracting the December cash price of the new corn from the December cash price of the grade of corn that the new corn would make by proper storage until the following summer. To this should also be added the equivalent of the weight discount escaped by storing until summer.

**4.** It follows that, in normal years, the lower the new corn grades in December below the grade it should make by the following summer, the greater is the gain to be expected from holding, to the extent that the December grade of the new corn is low and profits are to be expected more from the grade improvement than from the seasonal rise in price, this holding constitutes, not a speculative operation, but the final stage in the production process; and to the extent that the December grade is high, the reverse is the case.

**5.** The part of the profit, if any, resulting from holding, which is due to the seasonal price rise, arises partly from the fact that not enough corn is held until summer to net the farmer the greatest returns. To the extent that storage until summer is more generally practiced, as in the 90's, the profit from this source is reduced.

## Old Water-Power Elevator at Spencer, Okla.

On the right-of-way of the Frisco railroad at Spencer, Okla., where it follows a bend of the fickle Canadian river, stands the old wooden elevator of G. C. Kramer. Forty feet back, the old mill building sets on a bank of the Canadian.

It is an ordinary elevator, constructed in 1901, to be operated in connection with the 50-bbl. mill nearby. Five large bins gives it 20,000-bus. capacity. Grain was handled over wagon and shipping scales, with one leg. The mill, constructed at the same time, ground out large quantities of graham flour and corn meal.

Economy is effected with the carrying of power from the mill building to the elevator by a manila rope-drive. It is run from an overhead system in the mill, thru one side of the building, across to the cupola of the elevator. The rope, stretched across 40 feet of space, where every shower and every sun might affect it, is kept taut by a heavy, weighted idler pulley, working in grooves beside the leg in the elevator. Where the rope enters the building it runs over grooved pulleys to reduce the wear and friction. The same rope has given service since the construction of the plant in 1901.

In the past few years the territory around Spencer has turned to cotton as a money crop with disastrous cuts in the grain acreage. The

Kramer plant has stood idle for 4 years and the water wheel has been ruined. The Frisco, obtaining no revenue from it, is asking that the elevator be moved back from its store foundation on the right-of-way, as it obstructs a view of the station and interferes with side track improvements contemplated.

## Driveway Observations.

BY TRAVELER.

Some elevator operators use steel troughs for their dump runners. These keep the wheels in line and facilitate the quick placing of the wagon so the grain can be dumped and the driveway cleared for another load. It helps to speed up the receiving facilities and prevents the delay of farmers who are waiting to unload.

\* \* \* \* \*

Visiting a newly constructed elevator the other day, in which the trap-door to the wagon pit had not been constructed as yet and the hole left was only covered with boards, we saw a Ford truck, carelessly driven, slip one rear wheel into the opening, pushing the protective boards aside. No great harm was done, but plenty might have happened. A truck load of wheat is heavy. It would be well to make sure your ramp and driveway are in good repair.

\* \* \* \* \*

An excellent idea for keeping bags and trash from getting into the wagon pit is to provide it with an angular net of iron bars to make an inch and a half or two inch mesh. This lets grain thru but stops articles that might clog the leg.

\* \* \* \* \*

My calls on grain dealers convince me that a majority fully realize that they are not filling their job to the best of their ability. They do not seem to apply themselves to their chosen business with an earnestness that wins success. A few always anxious to learn, I find are ever eager to profit by the experiences of their brother dealers, and instead of being too busy to see me, pry me with all kinds of questions about what others are doing. The dealer who finds little to interest him in the grain business, altho engaged in it, invariably knows all about the latest murder or scandal filling the first page of his local daily and always has time for a game of cards, dominoes or checkers. If the many drifters who half heartedly devote some of their time to the grain business would get into some line in which they could work up some enthusiasm, they would be much better off, so would the grain trade and the live merchants engaged in it.

## Will Expedite Movement of Grain Thru Fort Worth.

A joint committee, composed of local representatives of the grain interests and carriers, to be known as the Fort Worth Terminal Grain Committee, was created July 6 for the purpose of supervising the movement of grain thru Fort Worth this season. It is conservatively predicted that the organized grain trade at Fort Worth will handle fifty to sixty thousand cars thru the official inspection department of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange within the next twelve months. This committee will undertake to see that the movement is speeded up and handled with the least possible delay. The main object being to prevent car shortage and congestion.

The following committee was appointed: J. A. Simons, president Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, chairman; R. L. May, supt., Tramp, Ft. W. & D., vice chairman; A. C. Beeton, general agent, M. K. & T., secretary; G. C. Henderson, care Henderson Grain Co.; W. W. Manning, care Terminal Grain Co.; E. W. Wyatt, care Fort Worth Elevators Co.; M. C. Rall, care E. G. Rall Grain Co.; K. K. Smith, care Kimbell Milling Co.; E. E. Taylor, supt., Santa Fe; R. B. Cochran, assistant vice-president, Frisco; J. L. Breheny, supt., Rock Island; J. W. Knightlinger, supt., T. & P.; W. D. Matthews, Texas Wheat Growers Ass'n.



Old Water Power Elevator at Spencer, Okla.



## Seeds

**Cambridge (Madison, p. o.), Ill.**—Plans are being prepared for a new seed house for the Farmers Co-op. Seed Co.

**San Benito, Tex.**—Roy Clark Seed Co. announce they will erect a seed warehouse and display room at an estimated cost of \$13,500.

**Chicago, Ill.**—W. W. Barnard Co. has leased an additional 22,000 sq. ft. of warehouse space for a 7-yr. period. It was recently announced they had added some 11,000 sq. ft. floor space to their facilities.

**Evansville, Ind.**—Work has been practically completed on the new warehouse of the Purcell Seed Co. here, costing in the neighborhood of \$60,000. The building covers an entire city block.—W. B. C.

**Grand Rapids, Mich.**—The case of the Alfred J. Brown Seed Co. vs. Alfred J., and T. H. Brown and A. J. Brown and Sons, Inc., has been appealed to the state supreme court. The case will not be called until October.

**New York, N. Y.**—Certain debts due on open accounts to the I. L. Radwaner Seed Co. amounting to over \$55,000 were sold at public auction on July 6, according to announcement to creditors of Fred S. Radway, bankrupt.

**New Orleans, La.**—Reuter Seed Co., Inc., is now the name of the Chris. Reuter seed interests, just incorporated for \$500,000. Louis B. Reuter is the treas. gen'l mgr. The personnel remains the same. The last number of the Journal told of the new seed warehouse now under construction for the company.

The "Pine Tree" trophy, a handsome silver cup awarded annually by the Albert Dickinson Co. to the winner of the alfalfa sweepstakes at the Idaho state seed show, was carried off this year by Bruce Parmelee of Springfield, Ida. Production of high quality seed is encouraged. A consecutive three-timer gets to keep the award.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The Corneli Seed Co. supplanted the Schisler-Corneli Seed Co. in name only on July 1, the old corporate name to remain dormant. A new five-story building doubling the present capacity of the firm's storage is now being adopted to their purposes. A sprinkler system is installed in these larger quarters. Dillon T. Stevens is now associated with the firm as vice-pres.

### Seed Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1925, were as follows:

Receipts		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Chicago, bus...	331,000	22,000	1,000
Duluth, bus...	287,814	393,635	123,016
*Ft. Wm., bus.	539,123	.....	123,461
Milwaukee, bus.	30,030	1,430	.....
Minneapolis, bus.	261,920	303,360	123,470
New York, bus.	159,000	268,010	.....
Superior, bus..	198,876	352,212	58,606

\*For 4 weeks ending June 25.

KAFIR		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Kans. City, bus.	468,600	440,000	240,000
St. Louis, bus.	42,000	136,810	18,000
Wichita, bus..	144,000	49,200	7,200

MILO		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Wichita, bus..	1,200	2,400	2,400
Chicago, lbs...	28,000	27,000	93,000
New York, bags	.....	*90	20

\*Timothy receipts included.

TIMOTHY		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Chicago, lbs...	667,000	664,000	517,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	60,000	60,000	.....
CANE SEED		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Ft. Worth, bus.	13,000	12,000	5,000
Kans. City, bus.	12,650	29,900	.....
SORGHUMS		Shipments	
1926	1925	1926	1925
Cincinnati, bus.	7,000	12,900	.....
Ft. Worth, bus.	242,200	156,800	128,800
*Ft. Worth, bus.	29,200	74,200	88,200
N. Orleans, bus.	5,600	7,000	4,200

\*Heads.

### Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill., June 28 and 29, with more than 50 dealers present.

Pres. Kellogg, in his annual address, said in part:

#### President's Address.

During the past year we have had reason to become more conscious than ever of the changed conditions which have been developing in our business since before the war. The evolution through which the industry has been passing began by the introduction of the original Import Seed Act and the early seed laws. The progress of the evolution was somewhat interrupted by the war. Some are inclined to believe the changed conditions are a result of the war but the war simply concealed their effect.

**Evolution in Seed Cleaning.**—Standards of quality were completely altered by the new demand for information as to purity and germination. Progressive seedsmen were quick to realize the machinery in use, to provide seed of the earlier requirements, was entirely inadequate to deal with the situation which was developing in the demand for the new standards of quality. The past twenty years has witnessed a wider development of seed cleaning methods than in all of the industry's previous history. During that period, probably a larger capital investment was made in seed cleaning machinery and in suitable buildings to house it than in the previous 50 or 60 years.

**Adaptability of Seed a New Qualification.**—Scientific investigation demonstrated that seed, of the highest purity and strongest germination, might be of doubtful agricultural value. Thus there became a demand for a wider classification of our seeds. Adaptability was found to be of prime importance and was added to the other requirements.

Scientific inquiry was directed to ascertain the cause of the alarming and persistent failure of the American red clover crop. The adaptability of some imported red clover seed was seriously questioned. Italian red clover seed was found unsuited to general American agricultural use. All imported clover seed was brought under suspicion, not because of any scientific determination, but thru the circulation of unfair propaganda by so-called co-operative seed selling agencies, interested in discrediting all imported seeds, to enable them to enhance prices of domestic seeds, which alone they claimed to handle.

The members of this ass'n voluntarily agreed to entirely discontinue handling Italian clover. Importations from that country practically ceased.

**The Gooding Bill** was enacted into law at the present session of Congress and will soon become effective. This law requires that all red clover and alfalfa be identified by staining before being permitted entry into the U. S. It also carries a provision little understood by many seedsmen. It will exercise a control over seeds of all kinds, either imported or domestic, which pass in interstate commerce. Thus, there has been added to purity, germination and adaptability, a larger and positive classification of imported seed, and the provisions of an interstate seed law.

**Certification of Seed.**—That the evolution through which our business is passing is not finished is evidenced by the inquiry now being directed to the question of the certification of field seeds. Certification may be another requirement to be added to the others I have mentioned.

**Innovations Must Be Accepted.**—Even though we may not be in full accord with the wisdom of all of these innovations, we must accept them as incidental to the advancement of American agriculture, and a result of a well defined trend entirely beyond our control to change. We can more profitably direct our attention to the changes which have developed in our business as a result of the evolution through which it has been passing. A merchant whose mind is closed and opinions fixed is seriously handicapped in dealing with new conditions. This is an era of change and readjustment in all business. Experience has shown that when a well developed trend sets in, it is useless for business men to oppose it.

I hope you are in harmony with the ideas I have been developing—first, that our industry has been passing through an evolution which is not as yet finished; second, that the progressive seedsmen has adjusted himself to meet the requirements as they have developed up to this time and is anxious and willing to make other adjustments to meet further demands as they may arise.

**Reward for Service.**—Having thus proved our good faith and desire to give maximum service, I believe the time has arrived for us to subject our business practices to a searching appraisal to determine if we have not been bestowing the benefits of our added service upon our customers and upon the consumer of our goods, without retaining for ourselves a fair profit as our just reward.

Obviously we have been making our adjustments only upon the side of added service and have preserved the old traditions for determining selling prices which were formed when handling costs were far lower than now and the operation of our business far simpler. We have clung to the old formulas in buying our raw materials, losing sight of the fact that they are now subjected to a process as comprehensive as that employed in the production of finished manufactured articles.

**This added cost of processing,** accompanied by the doubtful value of the resulting by-product is a problem with which we must seriously reckon. We have held steadfast to the tradition that these and other costs have no bearing upon the selling price of our product. It must be priced according to the market. If by that we mean upon the basis of values determined in an established market for deferred delivery, we must not fail to understand there is no such market in existence at the present time, where the grade or standard of delivery has any meaning from the standpoint of the present classification of agricultural seed values.

**Speculation.**—We have brought down from the past the idea that we were dependent entirely upon speculation for the success of our operations. It was a speculative business, consequently our costs and profits were beyond our power to control. But speculation in seeds has not added to our profits in recent years and is hardly likely to under present conditions.

If maladjustment between expenses and prices is the cause of inadequate profits, then only proper readjustment can remedy the trouble. This would involve one of two courses of action—either we must reduce our handling expenses and restore the old standards of quality, or we must change our method of determining prices by adopting one which will permit of a profit above the cost of doing business. Obviously the first course is impossible, because the changes which have been made in our business result from a cause entirely beyond our control to alter.

**Com'ite to Promote Trade Welfare.**—If a com'ite were appointed representing the variety of thought existing within the membership to consider conditions as they now exist and the possibilities for improving them, I believe it could report at the midwinter meeting a finding of facts with one or more proposed remedies which will be of great value to the members of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n. In my opinion, nothing with which we have dealt as a trade ass'n is of more importance than this and in no other direction is there a larger opportunity for co-operative effort for our mutual benefit. If such a com'ite is appointed, I suggest that it be known as our "com'ite on trade welfare."

May I again repeat the plea I have so often made, for the development of harmony within the membership and a spirit of true co-operation; for without these and confidence in one another, we may not even venture to hope for the successful solution of our problems through the agency of our ass'n.

It was decided to discontinue the publicity work, which has been done in connection with the work of Garden Buro; but it was voted to continue the hard seed investigational work in charge of Dr. David Schmidt.

New members admitted to membership at this meeting are W. A. Ward Seed Co., of Sacramento, Cal.; L. L. Olds Seed Co., Madison, Wis., and Jas. S. Wilson, Paris, Ky.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are E. F. Crossland, Toronto, Can., pres.; A. H. Flanagan, Crawfordsville, Ind., vice-pres., and Clarence K. Jones, of Baltimore, Md., sec'y-treasurer. Directors are: L. L. McCullough, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Clifford Corneli, of St. Louis, Mo., and Fred Kellogg, of Milwaukee, Wis.

### Jardine Closes Gates to Certain Alfalfa and Clover Seed.

Native African, Chinese, and Russian Turkistan grown alfalfa seed was declared unadapted for general agricultural use in the United States on June 26.

Entry is to be prohibited after Sept. 25, unless at least 10% of the seed in each container is stained red.

This action is the result of public hearings May 27.

Evidence was gathered at that time which lead to the same decision in regards to native Italian red clover seed.



## Annual Meeting American Seed Trade Ass'n.

PRES. EUGENE D. FUNK of Bloomington, Ill., called the 44th annual meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n to order at 3 p. m., June 29 in the Hotel Sherman at Chicago, Ill.

L. A. BOWMAN of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce welcomed the seedsmen, and response was made by H. G. Hastings of Atlanta, Ga.

PRES. FUNK delivered the annual address, from which we take the following:

### President's Address.

Agriculture has already reached that state of affairs in many places where it cannot maintain itself.

For instance, in the eastern and older sections of the United States thousands of farms are today abandoned by the former owners because they could not eke out an existence from the product received therefrom.

In my own county in which I live in Illinois—county recognized by the Department of Agriculture to be the third richest county in the United States in agriculture—I say in this county are today abandoned farms.

Regret to have to say that the grievance committee was compelled to submit to the executive committee for action and sentence upon three of the members of our association after certain information had been received and after carefully and seriously weighing all the evidence that it was able to obtain.

I present for your consideration the thought to divide the meetings at the next annual convention into group meetings. That is to say, those who are most interested in the mail order business to hold a meeting and at the same time allow those who desire to discuss advertising, cost accounting, hard seeds or Garden Bureau movement, etc.—let them hold separate meetings.

Any specific action pertaining to the welfare of the association to be submitted to the general meeting, where all come together once or twice during the convention.

The legislative committee has acted in good faith after having first submitted a very comprehensive report to the association last year and also through its chairman outlined its policy to the executive committee and received its approval.

The committee had prepared and went to Washington with what was considered a fair and equitable bill on importation of foreign clover seed and alfalfa seed. The association was already on record to the effect of refusing to import Italian clover seed and the legislative committee was willing at the suggestion of the United States Department of Agriculture to have all Italian clover seed or any seed from any source that was found not suitable to agricultural conditions in the United States either banned or prohibited from coming into this country.

A few members of our Ass'n saw fit to agree to the committee's action, and without consulting either the committee or your officers, helped to secure the passage of a law by Congress to ban all imported clover and alfalfa seed whether they are adapted to this country or not.

Whether this law will eventually operate to the advantage of the country at large or not remains to be seen and does not enter into the question which I wish to present to you.

My only point in bringing this before you is the fact that such procedure on the part of any individual or firm which is a member of the American Seed Trade Ass'n reflects to the discredit of all the members as well as to the association whether it is the legislative committee or any other committee that has in its official capacity to represent the association on public matters under the present arrangements by which our association is operating.

I recommend that we adopt a method similar to the proceedings of the United States Chamber of Commerce by referring such resolutions to the committee before this association pertaining to national legislative matters or any resolution for that matter which may in the opinion of the executive committee have a decided division within the ranks of the membership; such resolutions to be referred to the membership and acted upon through a system of referendum vote to the entire membership by mail.

In presenting this paper to you I realize this Ass'n has reached an age where, like a good many men—awakening to the fact that there are others on earth besides himself, he begins to look around and see what the other fellows are doing, how he does it and might it help us should we study some of the other fellow's methods. After all, it is the same old story. This Ass'n is, and will be, what we see fit to make it.

C. E. KENDEL, sec'y, Cleveland, O., reported the active membership as 227, with 4 additional honorary members.

WATSON W. WOODRUFF, Orange, Conn., moved that the sec'y name a committee of 3 to report on the recommendations in the president's report, and Robinson, Hunt and Forbes were named.

ALEX. FORBES, Newark, N. J., chairman of the Arbitration Committee stated that no complaints had been submitted to the committee.

A reception was given on the evening of June 29 on the roof of the hotel. Punch was served by the Chicago seedsmen, and Henry Field, of Shenandoah, Ia., showed a lengthy moving picture he had taken en route to Los Angeles with the seedsmen's special train.

At the Wednesday morning session DR. W. L. BURLISON of the University of Illinois spoke on "Agricultural Experiment Stations and their Relation to the Seed Trade," and exhibited slides of the testing fields.

A report on the Hard Seed Fellowship was made by DR. DAVID SCHMIDT.

Wednesday afternoon an executive session was held, presided over by John Leonard, vice pres.

L. L. OLDS presented the report of the membership committee. Applications for membership were voted on by ballot. The following firms were elected to membership: Galatin Valley Seed Co., Bozeman, Mont.; W. T. Ainsworth & Sons, Mason City, Ill.; Morris Grain Co., Morris, Ill. The membership committee recommended continuation of the membership of the Alfred J. Brown & Sons, Inc., of Grand Rapids, Mich., with the change in personnel; and also agreed on the recommendation of H. G. Hastings to continue the membership of Chris Reuter under the new name of the Reuter Seed Company, Incorporated.

CHARLES BOYLES, Chicago, read the report of the legislative committee.

CURTIS NYE SMITH, of Boston, gave his report as counsel.

The banquet Wednesday evening was made enjoyable by the entertainment provided by the Chicago seedsmen. Henry Field put on one of his broadcasting programs.

Leonard H. Vaughan was toastmaster, and Former Governor Jos. W. Fifer of Illinois was the speaker of the evening.

After the vaudeville the floor was cleared for dancing.

Thursday morning the final session of the convention was held.

Two additional firms were elected to membership: the Hart & Vick Seed Co. represented by W. D. Fraser and H. L. Glenn, and the Black Hills Seed Co., represented by S. H. Bober. Pres. Funk read the code of ethics to these gentlemen and gave them an opportunity to withdraw, but they chose to abide by the code.

Everybody stood while the names of members deceased during the year were read:

H. A. Johns, L. W. Bowen, R. H. Shumway, J. L. Gillespie, E. F. Squires, Wm. Currie, P. F. Richter, P. R. Ribsam, B. P. Corneli, A. R. Ward, S. E. Briggs, F. B. Garvey, C. F. Wood and Chas. Loechner.

LEONARD VAUGHAN in reporting on the Garden Bureau told how the demand for seed had changed from vegetable to decorative gardening.

LEONARD VAUGHAN of the cost accounting committee and F. H. Figsby of Ernst & Ernst, New York, were called upon again and again to explain the advantages and the practice to be followed in getting at the cost of doing business.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John C. Leonard, Chicago; First vice-president, Leonard Condon, Rockford, Ill.; second vice-president, W. D. Steele, Toronto, Can.; sec'y-treas., C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, O.; Executive committee, Arthur B. Clark, Milford, Conn., and L. W. Wheeler, Gilroy, Cal.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Southern Seedmen's Meeting.

The eighth annual convention of the Southern Seedmen's Ass'n was as jolly a get-together as was ever held, according to the delegates that flocked from the four corners of these United States to Huntsville, Ala., for the three-day session commencing June 24th.

The first of the sessions was called to order at 9:00 a. m. by Pres. Leo P. Cohen of Huntsville, Mayor Frazer L. Adams welcoming the delegates to their fair city and W. P. Hall, Louisville, Ky., 2nd v-pres., responding. E. D. Johnson followed with an address of welcome.

Sec'y Frank S. Love, Montgomery, Ala., called the roll.

W. N. Freeborn of Atlanta, Ga., addressed his attentive audience on "Plant a Garden!" The ass'n also decided to purchase three-quarter million this slogan stickers to be distributed among all members.

C. W. Zaun of Jacksonville, Fla., concluded the morning's program with his address on "Development of the Future Seedsmen." Reading the important literature and periodicals published in the interests of the trade was of primary importance in his estimation. He also recommended "taking your men into your confidence, encouraging them, etc., which will mean success to you both!"

Mr. Cohen's President's annual address commenced the afternoon's session, followed by the report of Sec'y Love.

Roland Turner addressed the assembly on "The Railroad's Interest In Southern Agriculture."

M. J. Yopp presented the preliminary report of the Membership Committee, afternoon session adjourned at 3:30.

Friday morning's sessions started at 9:30 with an address by Christian Clarke of Atlanta on "The Proper Management of a Retail City Store."

Mrs. E. E. Pattison of Jersey City, N. J., followed with "Why Seed Analysis?"

G. H. Marsh, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Seeds of the Alabama Dept. of Agriculture and Industry, touched at some length on "State Seed Laws."

Raphael Semmes addressed the Friday afternoon session on "Building a Community Through Agriculture."

At the last session Saturday morning invitations for next year's convention was extended from Jacksonville, Fla., Nashville, Tenn., Asheville, N. C., and New Orleans, La.

The resolutions Committee was appointed including Christian Clarke, W. P. Hall, and L. F. Young (Memphis). The report of this committee was adopted unanimously.

The election returns, which followed, were: H. M. Kilgore, Plant City, Fla., pres.; W. P. Hall, Louisville, Ky., v-pres.; D. M. Fort, Memphis, Tenn., 2 v-pres.; Charles Heckle, Memphis, and M. J. Yopp, Paducah, Ky., to the Executive Committee. Frank S. Love, Montgomery, Ala., was re-elected sec'y-treas., and A. W. Tibbitts, Chicago, ass't-sec'y. All were unanimously elected.

M. J. Yopp presented the final Membership Committee report, resulting in the election of the following applicants to membership: Frank S. Love; O. W. Sierts, Gaston, Ala.; Wm. M. Smyth, Nashville, Tenn.; Empire Seed & Nursery Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Clarendon Davis, Huntsville, Ala.; and O. & M. Seed Co., Green Springs, Ohio.

L. B. Reuter, New Orleans, La., made the presentation speech to Pres. Cohen, giving him appreciative memento for his earnest efforts in the organization's behalf.

The convention closed at noon, *sine die*.

### CONVENTION NOTES.

Nearly seventy-five registered.

The entertainment included banquets, dances, barbecues, motor excursions, and lastly a "special" to the American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

Huntsville's splendid hospitality will long be recalled with pleasant memories by guests.



## Germination of Seed Before and After Scarifying.

Samples of 63 individual farmers' lots of alfalfa seed grown by members of the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Ass'n, Brooks, Alberta, Canada, and scarified by an Eddy Huller and Scarifier, which was installed by the Ass'n in its cleansing plant in the Fall of 1925, were taken before and after scarifying and tested for germination by the Canadian Government Seed Laboratory, Calgary, Alberta.

Before scarifying, the range in germination was from 38 to 86% with an average of 63.32% and the hard seeds content was from 10 to 61% with an average of 31.82%. After scarifying, the range in germination was from 91 to 100% with an average of 96.35% and the hard seeds content was from nil to 5% with an average of 1.58%. The average increase in germination from scarifying was 33.03% and the average decrease in hard seeds was 30.24%.

These results were obtained by running the seed through the scarifier *once* at the rate of 50 bushels per hour, and with minimum damage to seed or loss from breakage.

**Sweet Clover.**—Samples of several lots of sweet clover seed and one of Medicago Indica, which were treated by an Eddy Huller and Scarifier, were tested by the Canadian Government Seed Laboratory at Toronto, Ont. Most of the sweet clover lots required treatment for hulling, and some, including screenings, were of poor general quality and comparatively low vitality.

The 12 lots of sweet clover showed an average of 58.5 per cent germination before scarifying, and 84.25 per cent after. The percentage of hard seed was reduced from 32.17 to 1.58.

All sweet clover seed, in order to be prepared properly for market, should be effectively scarified. Stock that is not scarified is likely to contain a large proportion of seeds that will not grow when sown but will later become softened and produce plants one, two or more years after being put into the ground. This results in a light crop stand and, what is more objectionable, the recurrence of sweet clover in the land perhaps for several years after the main crop has been removed. In order to get a full stand of sweet clover when sown, and be sure that the plants will be under control and not continue to come in the land when not wanted, only seed that has been effectively scarified should be sown.

## Seed Marketing Conference.

A seed marketing conference was held at Chicago, Ill., June 25 and 26, called by Prof. W. A. Wheeler, in charge hay, feed and seed division, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for the purpose of ascertaining if the government may be useful in the establishment and carrying out of the necessary standards to certify various farm crops and seed which are of primary interest to agriculture.

It was decided that the International Crop Improvement Ass'n establish a series of new copyrighted terms to differentiate certified seeds, and in so doing, clarify present conditions.

It was further recommended that the Bureau of Agricultural Economics devise and suggest means by which climatic adaptability and varietal purity of field seeds and seed grains may be characterized authentically, and adopted voluntarily.

In addition, the meeting went on record as favoring the discontinuation of future trading in seeds, believing such transactions neither of benefit nor a necessary function, the quotations resulting from the limited transactions being detrimental.

Uniform seed certification legislation, both in character and regulations for seed certification, was recommended for formulation and

adoption by the International Crop Improvement Ass'n. It was resolved that:

"Whereas the origin, inheritance, and adaptability, of seeds are in many cases more important than mechanical purity and quality; and whereas, such organizations as state seed grower's ass'ns, and crop improvement ass'ns, thru the International Crop Improvement Ass'n, are considering all of the above factors in their work; and whereas, the lack of uniformity in the present systems of state seed legislation makes awkward any type of proposed uniform bulk mechanical certification of general commercial crop seeds; and whereas, more experience and information concerning crop variety, adaptability, and other factors relating to seed distributions, are necessary before the present system of state seed certification agencies and the International Crop Improvement Ass'n can be condemned or radically changed; be it resolved that the present work of both in certifying cereal and forage crop seeds be encouraged."

## The Hard Seed Question at Present.

FROM ADDRESS BY DR. DAVID SCHMIDT BEFORE AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASS'N AT CHICAGO.

A careful summary of recent results seems to indicate that, if the seeds are sown in the late fall, mid-winter, or very early spring and are exposed to freezing and thawing for a considerable length of time, but few of the hard seeds of alfalfa survive and germination is very slight and about 40 or 45 per cent of the hard seeds of sweet clover and only about 15 or 20 per cent of those of red clover, white clover and alsike will be capable of germination in the spring growing season; if sown just after the frost has left the soil, a large part of the hard seeds of alfalfa will germinate, while only about 10 per cent of those of red clover, white clover, alsike and sweet clover will germinate during the first spring season; when sown in late spring or mid-summer, the germination of hard seeds is very low; the so-called soft seeds are largely killed during the winter.

It is easily seen that the hard seed, untreated, is not much help to the crop, if the present seeding practice is maintained and to attempt a change to less favorable seeding conditions might be less wise than difficult.

Methods of treating hard seeds by scarification are being continually improved and this treatment will soon be in quite general use. Nevertheless, many are familiar with the serious damage and reduction in viability of numerous lots of seeds so treated during this season. Seeds scarified on a large commercial scale do sometimes suffer great damage, in spite of the reported care in treatment and in spite of the apparent success of such treatment when performed experimentally. This being the situation, some other method will be found, because the hard seed is worth saving.

Aside from the response of the seed itself, to certain varied conditions, there has been no unusual discovery. For possibly half a century men have been examining the seed coats of clover seeds in an attempt to see what anatomical or chemical characters were present in a manner to prevent the entrance of water into the seed. As we would naturally expect, with the methods and microscopes used in early years, the observations of the most reliable men were not the same. Now we know that in general they were all right; the different shapes and thicknesses and convolutions in the little cells are there, they are all there. The cells in the hard seed coats are not visibly different from those in the soft seed coats. The hardness was, and still is by some, laid to the so-called "light line," a layer of cellulose or hard material in the seed coat cells, yet no cellulose chemist will admit that cellulose will prevent the passage of water.

The exclusion of the water is more likely one of chemical nature and this theory has been advanced before. If it is the suberin layer, or waxy material, which is found in these seed coats, it is very likely that some satisfactory method will be found for reducing or eliminating the condition. Dry heating, boiling, steaming; they all produce the desired effect, but each method has its disadvantages. We have recently found that storing these hard seeds at a temperature of forty degrees Fahrenheit for several months greatly reduces the hardness in many lots, sometimes removing as high as ninety per cent of the hard seeds.

To develop a chemical treatment might be easiest, but costly and it seems possible that some system of storage, convenient, economical and safe, will be a more satisfactory remedy for the hard seed condition.

## Against Price Fixing.

Aaron Sapiro, the leading exponent of the pool idea in America, is opposed to federal legislation that would fix prices of farm products. He says:

We had some experience with price fixing during the war. A price was fixed on wheat, from which the wheat growers have not yet recovered. Other experience has taught that government price fixing isn't the wise thing.

Some of you may have the feeling that since the government makes the rates the railroads charge, and since utility commissions make rates on electric lights, the government should make prices on farm products. But you are not helping yourselves if you are trying to become a public utility, if you are trying to put yourselves under the regulation of the government. Moreover, your business is not a natural monopoly and the public utility is.

In the case of public utilities the rate-making power has been taken over by government to protect the consumer and to make certain that service is continuous. We are not members of a public utility. We raise the necessities of life. We should have no desire to make ourselves the wards of the government.

As a matter of fact many farmers have been complaining bitterly about certain government domination.

German emigrants during 1925 increased 4,315 in number to total 62,643, from the folds of which figure agriculture claimed 25½%.

Business is good and collections are better than they have been for some time.—B. H. Ralston, Ralston Mfg. & Grain Co., Trenton, Mo.

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

"B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

"C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

"D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

"E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

## Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



# Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

## ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Bahlau Produce Co. suffered a loss of \$20,000 when its plant was damaged by fire.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—The Arkadelphia Mfg. Co. is replacing its large elvtr., which was burned with a large quantity of grain last winter, at a cost of approximately \$400,000. The new elvtr. will be of steel frame and metal outer wall. New cleaning machinery is being installed in the flour mill, also six new electric motors.

## CALIFORNIA

Petaluma, Cal.—The M. Vonsen Co. will enlarge its mill and install new machinery.

San Francisco, Cal.—Frank Albers, v. p. and part owner of the Albers Bros. Mfg. Co., died on July 1.

Sierra Madre, Cal.—The feed and fuel business of C. W. Wilkerson has been taken over by Walter C. Poehler, who for many years has been engaged in the grain business in Minneapolis and the Dakotas.

San Francisco, Cal.—In the case of the Balour-Guthrie Co. against the Great Western Power Co., the defendant was awarded \$619,000 damages, alleged to have resulted from a fire which destroyed the warehouse of the Port Costa Wharf & Warehouse Co. and 8,000 tons of grain, with damage estimated at \$1,000,000. The contention was made that faulty electrical transformers caused the fire.

## CANADA

Calgary, Alta.—The Grain Exchange recently elected P. Wolfe, pres.; S. W. Metcalfe, v. p.; and C. McHugh, sec'y-treas.

Calgary, Alta.—A permit has been issued for \$50,000 for the first part of the construction of the new Spillers flour mill.

Vancouver, B. C.—The charge of perjury against J. D. Shipton, inventor of the Shipton grain trimmer, was dismissed.

The Dominion Government has set aside \$1,300,000 for the administration of the Canadian Grain Act during the present fiscal year, and \$14,000 for the maintenance and equipment of elvtrs.

Fort William, Ont.—J. P. Jones, mgr. of the Consolidated Elvtrs., died on June 23. He served as a member of the board of grain commissioners from 1913 to 1922, and on retiring became mgr. of the Consolidated Elvtrs.

Winnipeg, Man.—Alterations to the trading floor of the Grain Exchange have been completed. The smoking room is an addition to be proud of; all furniture being finished in dark oak and rich red leather, with decorations and other woodwork to match.

Montreal, Que.—A grain bin in Elvtr. E of the Gilmie Flour Mills Co., Ltd., gave way on July 2 and spilled 5,000 bus. of barley into the street. It is expected that nearly the whole of the elvtr. will have to be rebuilt. Practically all the grain was saved but the damage to the building is placed at about \$15,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—A claim was made by Vernon and Buckenfield in the Supreme Court to cover \$2,514 from the "American Trading Co. Pacific Coast, Vancouver," for alleged breach of contract to deliver 150 tons of maize from Argentina. Plaintiffs contended that they purchased La Plata maize at \$37.00 per ton.

Vancouver, B. C.—The defendants agreed to ship from the Argentine during June, 1924, and the damages they claimed was on the basis of the difference between the contract price and the cost of replacement. The defendants alleged that shipping restriction beyond their control prevented delivery as agreed. The judge pronounced that he would give a written judgment later.

Calgary, Alta.—The Maple Leaf Mfg. Co. plans to make additions to the buildings of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., recently acquired from the Spillers interest.

## COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—J. L. Barr, pres. of the Denio-Barr Mfg. & Grain Co., is at Glenwood Springs, taking a rest after his recent operation.

Denver, Colo.—Transfer of the properties of the Colorado Mfg. & Elvtr. Co., to Dillon, Read & Co. of New York, is scheduled to take place July 15.

Willard, Colo.—I have resigned my position as sec'y-treas. and mgr. of the Willard Farmers Grain Co. J. I. Lewis is my successor.—E. C. Gilliland.

Meeker, Colo.—Ralph Rice, who has been stationed at Grand Junction for some time, will enter the milling business on his own account at this station.

Denver, Colo.—The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of the Grain Exchange: Robert P. Quest, pres.; R. C. Johnson, first v. p.; O. M. Kellogg, second v. p., and H. S. Mundhenk, sec'y-treas.

## IDAHO

Pocatello, Ida.—The Pocatello Flour Mills Co. has removed to Denver, Colo.

Cottonwood, Ida.—The Prairie Flour Mill is being overhauled and will resume business this fall.

Ferdinand, Ida.—B. A. Jones and Denny Howard of Craigmont, will erect a new grain warehouse here.

Lewiston, Ida.—Commissioner A. W. B. Kjosness of the Dept. of Agri. invited the public warehousemen of northern Idaho to attend a meeting July 3. A discussion was held on rules and regulations affecting conduct of bonded warehouses and compliance with statutes.

## ILLINOIS

Allerton, Ill.—I am now out of the grain business.—S. H. Porterfield.

Blandinsville, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has rebuilt its feed grinder.

Douglas, Ill.—The elvtr. operated by Frank Gorham is being repaired.

Warrensburg, Ill.—The Beall Grain Co. has installed a radio in its office.

Wilmington, Ill.—Wm. Godel has purchased the elvtr. owned by A. J. Ward.

Dix, Ill.—Bert McBride has purchased the mill and feed store of Wm. Ricker.

Carrollton, Ill.—A grist mill has been erected here by Jake Fresch and Lee Varble.

Toulon, Ill.—The plant of Davis Bros. & Potter was slightly damaged by a windstorm.

Seneca, Ill.—Lloyd Johnson has accepted the position of ass't mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Neeleyville, Ill.—It is doubtful if the elvtr. of C. F. Cordes, which recently burned, will be rebuilt.

Henderson, Ill.—Arthur Schroede has bot the R. P. Miner & Co. elvtr. here and taken possession.

Mt. Auburn, Ill.—W. H. Davidson of Decatur is the new mgr. of the Mt. Auburn & Osbornville Grain Co.

Fithian, Ill.—C. B. DeLong has filed a bankruptcy schedule showing liabilities as \$301,317 and assets of \$14,136.

At the recent meeting of the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n a resolution was adopted that millers purchase garlicky wheat at the proper differential under the best grades and hold to this policy, even if the miller loses some of the wheat grown in his locality.

Oakwood, Ill.—Russell B. Rodgers of Ainsworth, Ind., has purchased the Oakwood elvtr. from J. W. Johnston & Son.

Edinburg, Ill.—Rink & Scheib sustained a small fire loss recently as the result of an overheated burner and a choked cob spout.

McCown (Newman p. o.), Ill.—A new grain elvtr. is being built by Coolley & Price on the site of the one destroyed by fire recently.

Arlington Heights, Ill.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Coal Co. has been making improvements in its storage that have doubled the capacity.

Loxa, Ill.—The Loxa Grain Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump, with an extension for dumping into three dump doors.

Milford, Ill.—The Milford Grain Co. will install a grain drying system. The building to house the system will be about 25 ft. square.

Loxa, Ill.—We are rebuilding our elvtr. It is almost completed and will be in operation about July 12.—A. J. McComas, owner, Loxa Grain Co.

Tomlinson (Rantoul p. o.), Ill.—The Tomlinson Co-op. Grain Co. is in the process of liquidation. The properties were sold to John Wood of Rantoul.

Kaneville, Ill.—The Kaneville Grain & Supply Co. held a meeting recently to decide whether or not the company should continue in business, but no definite decision was reached.

Rochelle, Ill.—The old McConaughy elvtr. building, which was occupied by the Ravens Mineral Mfg. Co., a stock and cattle food manufacturing concern, was destroyed by fire.

Brocton, Ill.—The heirs of Wm. Stewart filed a suit against the Brocton Elvtr. Co. for \$1,402.72 to collect money for corn which was grown in 1925 on the Stewart land and sold to the Brocton Elvtr. Co.

Watseka, Ill.—James E. Bennett & Co. entertained a group of forty to fifty shippers in this territory at a dinner party on July 10. An orchestra and a quartet furnished musical numbers for the get-together.

Wenona, Ill.—Lloyd Recknor, who has conducted a grain business here for the past six years, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His elvtr. has been purchased by W. H. Tallyn who formerly owned the property.

Decatur, Ill.—Between fifty and sixty central Illinois grain dealers were entertained at the Hotel Orlando recently by J. E. Bennett & Co. Ralph Taylor, state grain inspector at St. Louis, was the speaker of the evening.

Farmer City, Ill.—The Farmer City Grain Co. is moving its elvtr. building that is located on the north side of the I. C. tracks, across the tracks to the location of its other elvtr. which is on the east side of the Big Four tracks. The two elvtrs. will be joined, making one large elvtr. bldg.

Leonore, Ill.—The Farmers West End Elvtr. was completely destroyed by fire on June 29. The elvtr. was owned by the Leonore Co-op. Grain Co., which also owns the East End Elvtr. The one destroyed, however, was used only as a store house and contained no grain. Loss about \$5,000.

Ellis Grove, Ill.—The Ellis Grove Mill, owned by A. G. Neuling, was destroyed by fire. The mill has only been used as an elvtr. and a buying place for wheat since Mr. Neuling's new mill at Reily's Lake was completed. A quantity of wheat and about 1,000 bus. of corn were destroyed. The mill will not be rebuilt.

Nekoma, Ill.—D. D. DeForest, who has been in business at Woodhull for the past four years, will manage the elvtr. here which was formerly owned by Heflebow & Peterson. The property is now owned by L. M. Yocum & Co., Bank of Galva, Ill., and will be operated under the name of the Yocum Grain Co. This elvtr. has been closed for nearly two years.

Atterberry, Ill.—We are installing a new ear corn leg, enlarging the cupola, building a lower pit of waterproof concrete and replacing the chain drive with a direct rope drive from engine to line shaft in cupola. A 6-ft. steel grain feeder will be used in the dump to feed ear corn into the leg, replacing a drag chain. S. E. Dyson is doing the work.—B. H. McFadden & Sons.

Cullom, Ill.—Bernard Sullivan, who built and operated one of the best elvtrs. in the state, will retire from the grain business July 12. E. B. DeLong, who has been in the grain business at Sadorus, Ill., for several years, will take charge of the Sullivan elvtr. and will move his family just as soon as accommodations can be arranged. James M. Maguire represented both parties in the transaction.



## CHICAGO NOTES.

The Continental Grain Co. has increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

John H. Peel and John C. Evans have become members of the firm of Wheeler & Kenly.

All of the several amendments to the rules of the Board of Trade were adopted by a large majority of votes July 1.

Allan S. Noyes, formerly western mgr. of the National Quotation Bureau, has become associated with the Chicago office of Noyes & Jackson.

H. B. Stewart has been suspended from membership in the Board of Trade for defaulting on a contract. He is engaged in the lumber and grain business at Chariton, Ia.

The American Linseed Co. has purchased the property adjoining its plant and contemplates the erection of a linseed oil mill. The property measures 180x300 ft. and sold for \$53,000.

Fifty-two new members, primarily interested in cotton, have joined the Board of Trade since the cotton market was established, and practically all of them have favored the smaller, 50-bale contract which has just been adopted.

All the grain elevators that have been regular under the Board of Trade rules for the year ended June 30 have been made regular by the Board of Trade directors for the ensuing year from July 1. The aggregate capacity is 13,300,000 bus.

New members to the Board of Trade are as follows: Wilbur W. Young of Kansas City, Mo.; Henry Perbix of Chapin, Ill.; Fred W. Wichman, Oakland, Calif.; Francis J. Pullen, Vancouver, B. C.; Otto B. Englisch, Jack A. Ablin and Lester W. Wheatland. Transfers: Wm. J. Thayer, Hugh C. Howell, Estate of Fredk. Frohmann, Maurice W. Samuels, Sam S. Denman, Chas. E. Valler, Louis A. Hurd, Estate of John E. Mann, James J. Godfrey, John P. Benhard, Philip J. Wegeng, William A. Hutton, and Riley E. Pratt. Applications: Leslie Ravenscroft, Vincent W. Rooney, Edgar L. Rickel, James D. Hill and Frank W. Dillon.

A patriotic celebration of the 150th anniversary of Independence Day, lasting about fifteen minutes, was held in the Exchange Hall of the Chicago Board of Trade at 1:15 p. m., immediately following the close of the Exchange on Friday, July 2, under the auspices of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion. Uniformed color bearers led the procession into the hall, followed by the band of fifteen pieces. Kenneth B. Pierce of James E. Bennett & Co., commander of the post, was the capable master of ceremonies. "America" was sung by everyone on the floor and by all those in the crowded spectators' galleries. J. J. Badenoch of J. J. Badenoch Co. read the American Creed (the preamble of the constitution of the United States) followed by a reading of the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence by Samuel P. Arnot of Clement, Curtis & Co. Respectful applause greeted both addresses. Mr. Pierce thanked the members of the Board of Trade for their whole-hearted support of the Board of Trade Post of the American Legion and the capable speakers for their participation in the day's program. The program closed with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by everyone, after which the band marched from the hall of the great Exchange to the tune of that old favorite, "Over There."

## INDIANA

Poseyville, Ind.—Iglehart Bros. are enlarging the pit in their elevator.

Scottsburg, Ind.—The L. C. McHenry flour mill has ceased operation.—C.

Shelbyville, Ind.—The Wm. Nading Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Manlift.

Acton, Ind.—O. L. Means has purchased a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Stevens Station (Newburgh p. o.) Ind.—Peter Unfried has completed his new elevator.

Kentland, Ind.—A large size feed grinder and crusher was just installed by Clyde Hurt.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has just finished two large concrete coal bins.—C.

Fishers, Ind.—McComas & Son is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant here.

Fowler, Ind.—On June 29, the managers and directors of the farmers elevators here held a district meeting. About thirty elevators were represented.

Rochester, Ind.—The Rochester Co-op. Elevator Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Patoka, Ind.—The elevator of Paul Kuhn & Co. has been purchased by Garrett & Antle of Owensville.

Hazleton, Ind.—Garrett & Antle of Owensville, bought the elevator here owned by Paul Kuhn & Co.

Martinsville, Ind.—The Thornburgh Mfg. & Elevator Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Scircleville, Ind.—The Scircleville Grain Co. is equipping its plant with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Ligonier, Ind.—L. E. Schlotterback, has taken over the management of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Peru, Ind.—We have not sold our elevator, and are operating as heretofore.—C. F. Cripe, Farmers Elevator Co.

Camden, Ind.—The Urmston Grain & Seed Co. of Kokomo, is installing a McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump in its plant here.

Lakeville, Ind.—The Wolff-Schafer Elevator, which is being built, will be equipped with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Hartford City, Ind.—C. G. Quinn and B. C. Draper have purchased the east side elevator of the Hartford City Grain & Mfg. Co.

Ossian, Ind.—Stiefel & Levy have purchased the Melching Grain Co. and will combine this business with their own at this station.

Castleton, Ind.—We have sold our elevator here to the H. E. Kinney Grain Co. of Indianapolis.—John McComas, Claybaugh-McComas.

Amo, Ind.—I have purchased the Amo Mill & Elevator Co.'s plant, and will operate under the name of the Amo Mfg. Co.—Etna LaForge.

Brownsville, Ind.—The Wolfram Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Manlift, Boot and other equipment from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Jasper, Ind.—Our plant was not damaged by fire but our warehouse roof was slightly damaged by wind and hail.—Victoria Mill & Elevator Co.

Monroeville, Ind.—L. A. Debolt of the Rockford Grain Co., Rockford, O., is installing another Bauer Attrition Mill at his Monroeville plant.

Centerton, Ind.—The Centerton Grain & Seed Co. has succeeded the Centerton Grain Co.—C. A. Hackleman, sec'y-treas., Centerton Grain & Seed Co.

LaFontaine, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co. is equipping its plant with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump, for dumping into several doors.

Medaryville, Ind.—Claude Record, mgr. of the Co-operative Elevator Co., has resigned to accept a position with the Indiana Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Aylesworth (Attica p. o.), Ind.—Aylesworth Elevator Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; directors, Freeman Knowles, Beeker Brown and Jtsie Knowles.

Battle Ground, Ind.—The Battle Ground elevator, owned by Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co., is now under the management of Mr. Jones of Crawfordsville, who succeeded Earl Clark.

Williamsport, Ind.—The Williamsport elevator, owned by Milton Keister, has been leased by F. S. Davis, who operates a chain of elevators. Mr. Keister will devote his time to the management of his farm.

Redkey, Ind.—L. A. McVey has purchased John W. Luzadder's interest in the Redkey Grain Co., and is now sole owner. The Redkey Grain Co. took over the property of the Equity Exchange three years ago.

Milroy, Ind.—Wm. A. Root, aged 81 years, died at his home here. Mr. Root formerly owned and operated elevators at Milroy, Sandusky and Williamstown. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Work is progressing nicely on our new elevator and additional storage. We will install an Ellis Drier in the elevator with plenty of storage over and under the drier so that we will be in a position to run twenty-four hours a day. The old drier, which was considerably damaged by the fire which destroyed our plant, may be repaired later if we find we are in need of additional drying capacity.—Ed. K. Sheppard, mgr., Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co.

Fishers, Ind.—McComas & Pritchard, who have elevators at Mt. Comfort and Mohawk, have bought the elevator at this place from McComas & Son. G. A. Pritchard will manage the three stations. A McMillin Truck Dump is being installed in the elevators at Mt. Comfort and Fishers.

Evansville, Ind.—John Erskine, Sr., formerly owner of the defunct Akin-Erskine Mfg. Co. here, was ruled to appear in the superior court here to give an account of his property, following the filing of a petition in supplementary action on a judgment of \$1,089.25 against him by the Interstate Finance Co.—C.

Lakeville, Ind.—Bowser & Wolfe of North Liberty, new owners of the elevators at Teegarden and Tyner, are installing a new 40-h.p. electric motor at their Teegarden plant, also a large hammer mill for grinding feed. These machines are being installed in a new addition to their elevator, the addition measuring 20x40 ft.

New Haven, Ind.—Fire destroyed our elevator on July 1. The contents were fully covered by insurance, but the building was only partially covered. Boys playing with matches in the cob house started the blaze, which shot up through the galvanized iron cob spout to the top of the elevator. We will rebuild at once.—Stiefel & Levy.

Morristown, Ind.—H. E. Kinney of Indianapolis, stockholder in the Morristown Elevator Co., has sold his stock to H. J. Nading, Clarence Cox and J. A. Zike. Improvements are being made to the plant, a new machine for making cracked corn has been installed, new cement bins have been built, and machinery for unloading coal from cars to bins has been installed. The mill and elevator have been connected by a drag way.

Lebanon, Ind.—Following an illness of two years with paralysis, Joseph W. Witt, widely known retired grain dealer, died at his home here, July 2. Mr. Witt was born in Lebanon April 2, 1857, and in 1882 became identified with the grain and milling business. He, with his brother, Milroy L. Witt, purchased the flour mill at Thorntown, and actively managed the plant until 1897 when he returned to Lebanon and engaged in farming for a year. From 1898 to 1901, he owned and managed grain and milling interests at Frankfort, then disposed of that business and purchased flour mills at Whitestown and Thorntown. In 1905 he bought the Alex Morris elevator and later erected the building which now stands on that site, and the South West St. elevator. He sold these in 1912 to the N. W. Mattix Co. of Frankfort, and a year later purchased an elevator at Clarks Hill which he operated until 1916, when he bought the elevator at Hazelrigg. In 1919 he sold this elevator and retired from active grain business. Mr. Witt's judgment was always considered sound and reliable, and farmers and millers frequently sought his opinions. He is survived by a widow, one daughter and two sons.

## IOWA

Mondamin, Ia.—Wallace Bros. are installing a truck lift in their elevator.

Hedrick, Ia.—The Iowa Central elevator was completely destroyed by fire recently.

Luton, Ia.—The Wilder-Murrell Grain Co. traded its elevator here for one at Zenita.

Livermore, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co. has renewed its charter to do business, which had expired.

Rockwell City, Ia.—J. N. Loeltz of Breda, has accepted a position as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. here.

Grundy Center, Ia.—Dick Kent will start a feed grinding business at the J. Clyde Smith elevator about Aug. 1.

Bagley, Ia.—Chas. W. Forbes, prop. of the Forbes Grain Co., was married recently to Mrs. Olga Peterman.

Des Moines, Ia.—Shelby Price, recently with the Brocton Elevator Co., Brocton, Ill., is mgr. of the Armour Grain Co.'s office here.

Eddyville, Ia.—F. H. Lamis of Lamis & Hoose, died at his home here. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Remsen, Ia.—Sjostrom Bros. of Marcus, purchased the Frericks elevator from H. B. Frericks. Extensive remodeling is contemplated.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co.'s plant here opened on July 1, five days ahead of the date it was scheduled to open. The large number of orders flooding the company's other mills made this action necessary.



Emmetsburg, Ia.—Gilbert L. Benschoter, mgr. of the Emmetsburg Co-op. Elvtr. Co., was married to Miss Mary G. Olsen on June 30.

Dows, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. contemplates wrecking its south elvtr., and erecting a warehouse and office combined.

Clarksville, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sold its business to C. P. Christensen, who for many years has been mgr. of the company.

George, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a mill for commercial feed grinding, and a building to house the mill will be erected.

Oskaloosa, Ia.—Plans for doubling the capacity of the Wakefeed Mill are now under way. A new 60-h.p. 150-bu. oats grinder will be installed.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—R. A. Bloker of Janesville has purchased the elvtr. of Tostlebe & Jamerson. Mr. Tostlebe will remain with Mr. Bloker as mgr. for the time being.

Chester, Ia.—Thorwald Amundson succeeds Geo. H. Barber as agt. for the Hunting Elvtr. Co. Mr. Barber has taken the position as mgr. of the Lansing Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Lansing, Minn.

Modale, Ia.—Walt Ritchison has succeeded Jim Middleton as second man at the Nye, Schneider & Jenks elvtr., Mr. Middleton having accepted a position as elvtr. man at Washington, Neb.

Missouri Valley, Ia.—A movement has been started here to build a farmers' elvtr. this summer. It is planned to sell the stock and rush work on the building so as to be able to handle this year's crop.

Traer, Ia.—Steps are being taken to reorganize the Farmers Elvtr. Co. which has been running with heavy losses. The liabilities of the company have been assumed by the directors and a few stockholders.

Glenville, Ia.—The elvtr. owned by C. M. Nelson has been purchased by the Speltz Grain & Coal Co. The new owners are having the building torn down and will use the lumber to repair and add to their elvtr. here.

Lake Mills, Ia.—Marvin Vedvig is taking the place of C. M. Nelson as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. until a new manager is hired. Mr. Nelson has taken charge of the elvtr. of the North Iowa Grain Co. at Kanawha.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Iowa Farmers Grain Managers' Ass'n held a group meeting at the Chamber of Commerce to discuss business matters relating to the Ass'n. Twenty-five managers from northwest Iowa attended.

Webster City, Ia.—Arthur Allen, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. at Panora, is now mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co. here. Mr. Allen succeeds R. W. Hall who left to become mgr. of the North Iowa Grain Co., Mason City.

Wilton, Ia.—Herman Jipp, operator of the local elvtr., had his leg broken when he was kicked by a horse in a barn at Muscatine. In attempting to jump away from the horse, and with the force of the blow, he was thrown to the ground with such force that his leg was broken at the ankle.

Hampton, Ia.—R. F. Slee has been placed in charge of the elvtr. of the late J. A. Carden which was recently purchased by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. Morris M. McNie, mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co., will be general supt. of both the company's elvtrs. here, but the business of each will be conducted separately.

Larchwood, Ia.—A deed of assignment of all property and assets for the benefit of creditors has been filed by the Farmers Mutual Elvtr. Co. of Larchwood. The company admits insolvency. The value of the company's concrete elvtr. is estimated at \$16,000, but it originally cost much more than that sum.

Davenport, Ia.—The Saylor & Wichelman Co. has absorbed the W. A. Hutton Co. The headquarters of the firm will be maintained here with Harry G. Saylor in charge. The Muscatine, Ia., office of the W. A. Hutton Co. has opened under the new management with Verne Kenison in charge. E. H. Wichelman is mgr. of the Rock Island, Ill., office.

Stilson (Britt p. o.), Ia.—Our 20,000-bu. elvtr. was destroyed by fire at noon on June 26 with 5,000 bus. of corn and 5,800 bus. of oats. Loss was fully covered by insurance. We will rebuild at once.—G. C. Brickey, mgr., Stilson Co-op. Grain Co. (A spark from a passing train is believed to have started the fire, and the explosion of a tank of kerosene and a tank of gasoline made the control of the flames impossible.)

Albion, Ia.—The warehouse of the Albion Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and the buildings of the Underwood Lbr. Co. were destroyed by fire which resulted from the backfiring of an auto truck. The warehouse of the elvtr. company was filled with salt, cement, and some grain and feed. Loss about \$2,000, covered by insurance. The loss to the lumber company amounts to about \$12,000, fully insured.

## KANSAS

Palmer, Kan.—The Walsh Elvtr. was bought by Fred Slipsager of Rossville.

Republic, Kan.—Dan A. Rickel has bought the E. E. McClure elvtr. here.

Hallville, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. here has been sold to the Lindsborg Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Lenexa, Kan.—The elvtr. being erected by the Lenexa Grain Co. was recently completed.

Wilson, Kan.—O. Ivar Norden of Galva will be the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Lindsey, Kan.—Mr. Olsen of Talmo will have charge of the elvtr. here owned by the Bullen Grain Co.

Plainville, Kan.—Mike Graham has taken over the elvtr. here and I. B. Elliott has been placed in charge.

Cheney, Kan.—J. B. Young will be connected with the grain department of the Dewey Mercantile Co.

St. George, Kan.—A truck dump has been installed for W. M. Dalton by the Federal Engineering Co.

Pleasanton, Kan.—The Blaker Lbr. & Grain Co. has removed to Kansas City, Mo., Board of Trade Bldg.

Clafin, Kan.—The Western Star Mill Co. is having the Federal Engineering Co. install new truck dumps.

Bavaria, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant sustained a small loss from wind-storm recently.

Salina, Kan.—The Smoot Grain Co. has been formed by B. K. Smoot, formerly with the Rickel Grain Co.

Emporia, Kan.—Two additional bins are being built by the Teichgraeber Mlg. Co. with a capacity of 3,000 bus.

Brewer, Kan.—The elvtr. of the Bullen Grain Co. will be under the management of Ray Allison this season.

Montezuma, Kan.—The new elvtr. being erected for the Farmers Grain & Lumber Co. is nearing completion.

Kanorado, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having some work done on its elvtr. by the Federal Engineering Co.

Michigan Valley, Kan.—Joseph Bulmer & Son have let contract to the Federal Engineering Co. for a new grain elvtr.

Portland, Kan.—The elvtr. of Chas. E. Miller has been sold by John W. Nyce, Sr., to the Hunter Mlg. Co. of Wellington.

Dorrance, Kan.—New truck dumps are being installed in the elvtr. of the Western Star Mill Co. by the Federal Engineering Co.

Russell, Kan.—Henry Fose purchased the interest of Justus Killian in the elvtr. here which is operated as the H. Fose Grain Co.

Cambridge, Kan.—My elvtr. here has been leased to J. N. Craft who will operate it this season.—James T. Stout, Wichita, Kan.

Radium, Kan.—John Baker took over the Walnut Creek Mlg. Co.'s elvtrs. at Ray and Stafford, but none at Radium as reported.

Schroyer, Kan.—The property of the Farmers Grain Co., stock and mercantile company, is being offered for sale. Wait for result of sale.

Nekoma, Kan.—M. T. Moran is having the Star Engineering Co. remodel his elvtr., install new machinery, iron clad and re-roof the house.

Norwood, Kan.—The Norwood Grain Co. is building a new grain elvtr. of 12,000 bus. capacity. The Federal Engineering Co. has the contract.

Belpre, Kan.—The Home Grain Co. has leased its four elvtrs. to the Farmers Grain Co. for one year.—L. J. Chapman, mgr., Wolcott & Lincoln.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Moses Bros. mill, a branch of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., which was included in the recent merger of many Kansas mills, will be opened on Aug. 1, after having been closed since last winter. It will be the first of the Kansas mills owned by the company to be re-opened.

Laird, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. of Ness City recently completed its new 10,000-bu. elvtr.—L. J. Chapman, mgr., Wolcott & Lincoln.

Clyde, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just installed a new truck dump and made other repairs in its elvtr. Work was done by the Federal Engineering Co.

Solomon, Kan.—The Midwest Mlg. Co., recent purchaser of the Heller elvtr., is putting the plant into shape to handle the new wheat crop. Barnard Martin is the mgr.

Straight Creek, Kan.—Felix Ernest of Whiting has secured a lease for a grain elvtr. to be erected here. The Federal Engineering Co. has the contract for the construction.

Grantville, Kan.—My elvtr. at this place has been enlarged and equipped with modern corn machinery. Electrically driven power service has also been installed.—J. J. Merillat.

Belvue, Kan.—The Geiger Grain Co. has made a number of improvements in its elvtr., including the installation of a truck dump. The work was done by the Federal Engineering Co.

Partridge, Kan.—Our elvtr. was leased to Ben Nelson, now of Windom, Kan., and is now leased to the Larabee Mills Co. at Hutchinson.—L. G. Everett, pres., Partridge Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Phil M. Clarke, formerly mgr. of the Security Elvtr. Co., has just returned from a two months' trip through Europe, and will open a grain office here under the name of the Clarke Grain Co.

Savonburg, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is just completing the covering of its elvtr. with corrugated galvanized iron and remodeling a portion of the inside of the house. The Federal Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Galva, Kan.—O. Ivar Norden, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. for the past three years, has accepted an offer to manage the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Wilson. Mr. Norden's successor here has not been named.

Pratt, Kan.—Daily market reports from Kansas City and other terminal marketing points are now available here through the divisional office which has been established by W. M. Patterson of the Benton Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo.

Wichita, Kan.—A 300,000-bu. addition, the second within a year, will be added to the unit of elvtrs. of the Wichita Flour Mills Co., giving the company 1,000,000 bus. of elvtr. storage space. It is expected that the new unit will be completed by Sept. 1.

Galva, Kan.—A. L. Flook, formerly mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Canton, has bought the Galva Mlg. Co.'s plant here, and has also leased the Colburn Bros. elvtr. He will operate both plants this season.—O. Ivar Norden, mgr. Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.

Sylvia, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. with headquarters at Hutchinson, has purchased the elvtr. here formerly operated by the Sylvia Mlg. Co., also the elvtr. at Darlow, formerly operated by the Gano Grain Co. Improvements are being made to the elvtr. here, which includes the installation of a power gravity truck dump.

Sanford, Kan.—Our headquarters for the present will be at this place and we will make only minor improvements on the elvtrs. which we recently purchased from J. W. Mead. We are now remodeling our elvtr. at Clifton, and will also operate at Tribune and Horace. We will build a 10,000 bu. elvtr. at Tribune.—C. N. Bunds & Sons Grain Co.

Lucas, Kan.—H. L. Mansfield is enlarging and rebuilding the old J. E. Weber house that he purchased at trustee sale last year. He is installing all new machinery including a Kewanee Truck Dump. The house which has been leased and operated by Mr. Mansfield for the past three years, will this season be operated by its owner, O. F. Hoopes. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is also installing a Kewanee Truck Dump.—Jesse Tatman, mgr., the Derby Grain Co.

## KENTUCKY

Somerset, Ky.—The new brick building of the Citizens Mlg. Co. has been completed and some new machinery has been installed.

Van Arsdall, Ky.—The Van Arsdall Mlg. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators, Maude Van Arsdall, R. S. Van Arsdall, and Ormond Van Arsdall.



## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—W. H. Hayward, of Hayward & Co., has recovered from his recent illness and is again back at his office.

Baltimore, Md.—W. Vernon MacNeal, son of Walter F. MacNeal, who operates the Walter F. MacNeal Co., was married on June 26 to Miss Elsie Flahart.

Baltimore, Md.—At a general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Pres. Dennis announced the death of Harry M. Wagner and appointed a Com'ttee to attend his funeral.

## MICHIGAN

Caro, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. has offered \$18,500 for the plant of the Caro Farmers Co-op. Elvtr., but it is not definitely decided whether or not the offer will be accepted.

Coldwater, Mich.—The Coldwater Co-op. Co. is remodeling its feed dept., and is installing a Bauer Motor Driven Attrition Mill equipped with two 40 h.p. motors and other machinery.

Midland, Mich.—Arthur J. Goulet has resigned his position as mgr. of the Orr Bean & Grain Co. The Michigan Bean Co. of Saginaw will take over the operation of the Orr plants here and at Smith's Crossing.

## MINNESOTA

Milroy, Minn.—P. H. Kelly is now in charge of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Chester, Minn.—The elvtr. owned by Pat Boler was destroyed by fire.

Trotsky, Minn.—The two houses of the E. A. Brown Co. are closed at present.

Owatonna, Minn.—W. H. Koch has just installed a grain separator in his elvtr.

Slayton, Minn.—The R. E. Jones Co. plans on installing a J-B mill in its elvtr. here.

Ihlen, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Stock Co. plans to install an attrition mill soon.

Duluth, Minn.—The Getchell-Tanton Co. will open business on the Board of Trade Aug. 1.

Triumph, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co. is planning on painting its elvtr. this summer.

Butterfield, Minn.—The Butterfield Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed lightning rods.

Millville, Minn.—The local feed mill burned here with \$10,000 loss. Lightning started the blaze.

Sherburn, Minn.—The Sherburn Elvtr. Co. has installed a new Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump.

Woodstock, Minn.—The Woodstock Grain Co. plans on installing lightning rods in the near future.

Ihlen, Minn.—O. T. Johnson is repairing his 30,000-bu. elvtr. and will install a Kewanee Truck Dump.

Carver, Minn.—Nels Johnson is the new mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, succeeding J. G. Rydiem.

Faribault, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has just installed a Strong-Scott Dump and a disc separator.

Beaver Creek, Minn.—The Beaver Creek Farmers Elvtr. Co. owns only two elvtrs. here. Hugo Lensch is mgr.

Huntley, Minn.—The Huntting Elvtr. Co. has recently painted its house and made some necessary improvements.

Pipestone, Minn.—The Pipestone Grain Co. has just finished painting its elvtr. and offices. J. L. Tobias is owner.

Cosmos, Minn.—C. A. Bunyan of Hutchinson, owner of the Cosmos elvtr., is having a feed mill, 30x50 ft., erected.

Duluth, Minn.—F. B. Getchel is a new member of the Board of Trade. P. B. Getchel's membership has been transferred.

Beaver Creek, Minn.—H. S. Craig is no longer operating an elvtr. at this station. He is now managing an elvtr. at Vienna, S. D.

Atwater, Minn.—O. F. Setterlund, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has resigned his position, and is succeeded by L. Maurice of Annandale.

Holt, Minn.—The Holt Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was purchased recently by a few of the prominent farmers and business men here who formed a new company. The new owners leased the elvtr. to Hanson & Barzen Mlg. Co. of Thief River Falls. M. O. Mattson will be in charge.

Jarrett (Hammond p. o.), Minn.—The roller mill here was burned to the ground. Loss is estimated at \$6,000, partly covered by insurance. Mr. Drury owned the mill.

Meriden, Minn.—Max Drache was elected mgr. of the Meriden Farmers Elvtr. Co. to succeed Paul Drache, who has been mgr. of the company for the past five years.

Lansing, Minn.—Geo. H. Barber, formerly agt. for the Hunting Elvtr. Co. at Chester, Ia., has succeeded A. B. Strong as mgr. and sec'y of the Lansing Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hope, Minn.—A. C. Anderson, for many years mgr. of the Speltz Grain & Coal Co., died at his home in Owatonna. He is survived by his widow, two daughters and five sons.

Ceylon, Minn.—Neal Bode, owner of the Bode elvtr., is planning to make improvements to his elvtr. He will build a large attrition mill and will also build an addition to his plant.

Chokio, Minn.—A. J. Clark, formerly mgr. of the Victoria elvtr. here, which was destroyed by fire recently, has bought the Monarch elvtr. The name will be the A. J. Clark Elvtr. Co.

Guckeen, Minn.—The work of razing the old elvtr. here is progressing rapidly, and a new elvtr. of 30,000 bus. capacity will be erected on the same site. The T. E. Ibberson Constr. Co. is doing the work.

Duluth, Minn.—L. H. Smith, for the past sixteen years traveling representative of the Benson-Quinn Co. in North Dakota, has resigned his position with that company to become representative for the Atwood-Larson Co.

Hope, Minn.—Arthur Speltz, one of the heads of the Speltz Grain & Coal Co. of Albert Lea, and Louis Shuster, local agent, have begun the sale of stock shares for the new elvtr. here to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

Swanville, Minn.—Ed Pirk, who recently purchased the Tanner Elvtr. here, purchased the E. A. Flood property west of the elvtr. and has a crew of men working on the building which will be moved to adjoin the elvtr., and will be used as a warehouse.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n will make extensive improvements to its elvtrs. In one elvtr. a grain conditioner will be installed and in the other the driveway will be enlarged, an air dump, steel grate and second leg will be installed. Five new bins will be built on the company's coal shed, giving a total capacity of 750 tons.

Henderson, Minn.—W. H. F. Winterfeldt, who recently bought the elvtr. of the Nagel Grain Co., is operating the plant under the name of the Winterfeldt Grain & Coal Co. He plans on installing a truck dump and will build an addition to his elvtr. so as to have more room for flour and feed, and as soon as a line is made to the elvtr. a change will be made to electric power.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Benjamin W. Mulford, aged 58, grain merchant here for 22 years, died at his home in West Palm Beach.

Walter C. Pohler, formerly of the Pacific Grain Co., has severed all connections with the grain trade and will go to California.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A breakdown occurred in the power plant of the Great Northern elvtr. of the Delmar Co. recently, requiring a temporary shutdown.

The Woodward-Newhouse Co. is disposing of its grain interests and the company will be liquidated.—O. T. Newhouse, pres., Woodward-Newhouse Co.

J. M. Johnson has resigned his position as traveling representative for the Bartlett-Frazier Co. to accept a similar position with the Getchell-Tanton Co.

The elvtr. of the Great Northern Railway Co., which was recently purchased by the Armour Grain Co. of Chicago, has for the past two years been operated by the Delmar Co., a subsidiary of the Armour Grain Co., and the same firm will continue to operate it. Wm. G. Kellogg is pres. of the Delmar Co.

The Farmers Elvtr. Commission Co., sales organization for co-operative country elvtrs., has temporarily cancelled its trading privilege on the Chamber of Commerce floor but will continue its selling of grain for its stockholders and clients. The company will retain its membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

## MISSOURI

Bunceton, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a tile office building.

Boonville, Mo.—Henry Klug, supt. of the Boonville Mills, died recently.

Stockton, Mo.—New machinery is being installed in the new mill of the Whinrey Mlg. Co.

Sprague, Mo.—Sam W. Barr will remove his grain elvtr. and warehouse from this place to Rich Hill.

Lamar, Mo.—The McDaniel Mlg. Co. is making improvements to the Egger elvtr. which it recently purchased.

Gerald, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was robbed, \$300 and a number of checks being taken from the safe.

Springfield, Mo.—The Thornton & Wright Commission Co. has purchased the interests of the Compton Commission Co.

Hartsburg, Mo.—The Wm. Nieman heirs, recent purchasers of the Busch & Nieman elvtr., have sold the business to the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Tracy, Mo.—The elvtr. of the Platte County Co-op. Wheat Elvtr. Ass'n was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$60,000. About 5,000 bus. of wheat was also destroyed.

Lamar, Mo.—The Lamar Mlg. Co.'s plant is not in operation. The Lamar Grain Shipping Ass'n has erected a loading elvtr.—D. B. O'Neal, mgr., Lamar Grain Shipping Ass'n.

Truesdale, Mo.—A. E. Klingenberg, a well known grain dealer and an active participant in the affairs of the Missouri State Grain Dealers Ass'n, died at his brother's home in Concordia.

Louisiana, Mo.—Frank M. Sheppard, mgr. of the local office of the J. E. Bennett & Co., assisted by mgrs. of the St. Louis and Chicago offices of the company, gave a dinner at the country club recently for country shippers in the surrounding territory. An orchestra and a quartet furnished music for the evening.

St. Joseph, Mo.—John W. Dailey, 54 years old, mgr. of the J. L. Frederick Grain Co., died suddenly at 6:30 o'clock June 9th at his home. Death was due to heart trouble after a short illness. Mr. Dailey was born at LaBelle, Mo., and removed to St. Joseph 16 years ago from Smithville, Mo., where he was engaged in the grain business. He was one of the charter members of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, and has been active as a director and member of committees.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Work has started on the additional storage of the Monarch Mlg. Co. James Stewart & Co. have the contract.

Clyde Truesdale, who is in charge of the office of the Russell Grain Co., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Santa Fe Elvtr. B, which was purchased last month by John N. Davidson, was struck by lightning on the night of July 8 and burned with 25 cars of kafir corn.

Charles F. McCord has applied for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from J. J. Hiddleston. The price was \$11,000, including the transfer fee of \$500.

The Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co. will not discontinue its office here. Stanley Cronin, who had been associated with Mr. Higby, is now manager and the office will be continued without any interruptions.

Wm. Leonard Massingham, an Englishman, was arrested after having defrauded several members of the Board of Trade and other occupants of the Board of Trade Bldg. out of sums ranging from \$1 to \$20. He was fined \$150 and steps are being taken to have him deported. Mr. Massingham has been in America three months and gives London as his home.

## ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Thomas H. Francis, v. p. of Francis Bros. & Co., was married to Miss Belle G. Page.

The membership of James T. Riggsby in the Merchants Exchange has been posted for sale and cancellation.

Simon Meyer of the Continental Exporting Co. of Chicago has filed application for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

Otto A. Orvis, aged 74, died after a short illness. Mr. Orvis was head of the Orvis Grain Co. and was a member of the Merchants Exchange for many years.

The department of weights and samples of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange will hereafter collect 25c for each inspected grain sample delivered to the exchange trading floor when brought from elvtrs. or cars on track. According to the regulations, this fee is chargeable to the consignor of the grain on all inbound shipments.



W. J. Niergarth, who left the employ of the Marshall Hall Grain Co. a year ago to enter the milling business at Edwardsville, has now joined the forces of the Marshall Hall Grain Corp. The mill in which Mr. Niergarth was interested, the Blake Mfg. Co., burned several weeks ago.

The present contracts in corn provide for the delivery of either mixed, white or yellow corn, whereas under the new rule, yellow will be the only contract grade. No. 1 and No. 2 yellow will be deliverable at the contract price, or No. 3 may be delivered during the months of March, April and May at 4c discount, and during the remaining nine months at 2c under the contract price. This change was made to meet the demands of the rapidly growing circle of mixed feed millers, who want only yellow and high-colored corn for manufacturing their feeds.

The Merchants Exchange has filed suit in the Federal Court to enjoin the state officials from enforcing the tax of 25c on every deal in grain futures. A similar suit brought by the Kansas City Board of Trade is pending before the Kansas City district court, which granted a temporary restraining order on April 12. A test of the state law, brought in 1909 by the Kansas City Board of Trade, was carried to the United States Supreme Court, which declared the Missouri law valid. At that time, however, there was no national legislation regulating such transactions. The 1922 Federal law recognizes futures grain trading as interstate commerce, and the Merchants Exchange contends the taxation of such dealers interferes with the flow of interstate commerce.

## MONTANA

Opheim, Mont.—Melvin Markuson will be the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Wolf Point, Mont.—The Equity Elvtr. plans to make extensive repairs to its plant.

Woodside, Mont.—The elvtr. owned by Otis Worden of Missoula, was damaged by fire.

Four Buttes (Scoby p. o.) Mont.—Work on the construction of the Farmers Elvtr. has commenced.

Brockton, Mont.—The Brockton Farmers Elvtr. Co. has painted its elvtr. and done other repair work.

Bozeman, Mont.—The Farmers & Merchants Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to T. P. Morris for the erection of a 60,000-bu. elvtr., to be completed about Oct. 1.

Malta, Mont.—W. A. Newhouse, for the past seven years mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has resigned to accept a position with the Quinn Shepherdson Co., of Minneapolis.

Hingham, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota elvtr., flat house and coal sheds were completely destroyed by fire on June 11. A gas lantern falling into the grain pit started the fire. About 2,000 bus. of grain and 20 tons of coal were lost. The property was insured. The elvtr. will be rebuilt as soon as possible.

## NEBRASKA

Ogallala, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. was sold at auction, to several directors.

Crookston, Neb.—A. O. Anderson of Wakefield has taken charge of the Crookston Elvtr.

Omaha, Neb.—E. G. Gudnall succeeds W. G. Fuller as mgr. of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.'s commission dept. Mr. Fuller recently formed a partnership with A. R. Roberts in the Roberts-Fuller Grain Co.

Richland, Neb.—Reisch Bros. have changed their firm name to the Geo. Reisch Investment Co.

Eustis, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has reorganized, and its name is now the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Broadwater, Neb.—The Wyoming Mill & Elvtr. Co. of Cheyenne, Wyo., has bought the Broadwater Grain Co.

Bushnell, Neb.—C. E. Fenstrom of Ogallala has taken charge of the Farmers Elvtr. with A. W. Craigie as second man.

Lexington, Neb.—John Egbert, formerly with the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., is now solicitor for the Central Grain Co. of Omaha.

Gladstone, Neb.—J. Welch of Daykin, is the new mgr. of the elvtr. recently purchased by G. E. Johnson, P. H. and Henry Junker, from the Farmers Union.

Hubbell, Neb.—Walter Hogue, aged 45, mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr., dropped dead in his front yard. He was apparently in his usual good health. Death is attributed to heart failure. He is survived by his widow and two sons.

Stratton, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Co-op. Co. recently, the stockholders approved the action of the board of directors regarding the erection of a new 15,000-bu. grain elvtr., contract for which has been let. The construction work is being delayed on account of the company's inability to secure a site on the railroad right-of-way.

Lincoln, Neb.—First steps in a movement to make Lincoln a trading center were taken when the Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting appointed a com'te to organize a corporation to purchase 17 grain elvtrs. The corporation which probably will be composed of Chamber of Commerce members, will be capitalized at \$200,000. The elvtrs. will be purchased from the Nye Schneider Grain Co., and are located at the following towns: Beaver City, Holdrege, Broken Bow, Odell, Anselmo, Strang, Tamora, Ong, Diller, Merna, Ohiowa, Rulo, Trumbull, and Oketa. The company is liquidating its assets and this group of elvtrs., which once formed the Central Granaries Co., is to be operated by C. G. Crittenden, in charge of them for 31 years.

## NEW ENGLAND

Southington, Conn.—Atwater Mills, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, Edward Mehmel, Helen Mehmel, and Frank Sarvi.

Worcester, Mass.—Damage estimated at about \$20,000 was caused by fire to the J. B. Garland & Son grain elvtr. and storehouse on June 23. A large stock of hay, grain and feed, was damaged by fire, smoke and water.

Marlboro, Mass.—The property of the Marlboro Grain Co. has been sold by H. W. Eastabrook to Sedar and Gruber, grain dealers of Maynard. The new company will continue to use the name of the Marlboro Grain Co.

## NEW YORK

Rochester, N. Y.—Albert Houghton Motley, v. p. and sec'y of the Moseley & Motley Mfg. Co., died on June 26, aged 49. He is survived by his widow.

New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Clara Duff Frazier, widow of Franklin P. Frazier, died at her home here. Mr. Frazier who was for many years head of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., died in 1923. A son, Frank Duff Frazier, survives.

Holley, N. Y.—Fire caused \$12,000 damage to the warehouse of McCrillis & Co. Loss partly covered by insurance. The building was used for the storage of grain and beans, and contained bean machinery and elevators, which were destroyed.

New York, N. Y.—At a meeting of the directors of the New York Grain Clearing Corp. held on June 30 in the Produce Exchange, officers for the ensuing year were elected. The facilities of the corporation will be put into use toward the latter part of July by the new grain futures department of the Produce Exchange. The directors of the clearing house are Julius H. Barnes, C. Walton Andrus, Axel Hansen, Robert F. Straub, Benjamin F. Schwartz, Wilfred F. Rosar, Harry B. Watson, Frederick H. Teller and Albert C. Field. Axel Hansen was elected pres., Robert F. Straub, v. p., and W. C. Rossman, sec'y of the Produce Exchange, was elected sec'y-treas. of the Clearing Corp.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Maritime Mfg. Co. has awarded a contract to the Monarch Engineering Co. for the erection of a 125,000-bu. concrete grain elvtr.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Dunning, N. D.—The Phipps & Keen Elvtr. Co. is having its elvtr. painted.

Selfridge, N. D.—The Selfridge Equity Exchange has just installed a grain dump.

Zap, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is having its elvtr. painted and repaired.

Donnybrook, N. D.—The J. G. Egan Elvtr. Co. has installed a grain dump in its elvtr.

Dundas (New Rockford p. o.), N. D.—The James Valley Grain Co. has installed a grain dump.

Aurelia, N. D.—The elvtr. owned by Lybeck Co. was destroyed by fire after being struck by lightning.

Litchville, N. D.—Lewis Skagen will succeed Joseph Dahl as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Honeyford, N. D.—J. H. Jorgenson has resigned his position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Bremen, N. D.—The Bremen Elvtr. Co. has installed a grain dump in its elvtr. and made other repairs.

Havelock, N. D.—The Havelock Farmers Grain Co. incorporated by F. L. Wagendorf, John Stang et al.

Finley, N. D.—The Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. has purchased a 10-h.p. electric motor, one 3 h.p., and one 1½ h.p.

Stanley, N. D.—The new 60,000-bu. elvtr. of the Nelson Grain Co. is completed, and machinery is being installed.

Hebron, N. D.—The Hebron Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is installing a Gerber Distributor and making other repairs.

Ryder, N. D.—Mr. Wenzel, for five years mgr. of the Minnekota Elvtr. Co., has resigned. He will be succeeded by Oliver E. Johnson.

Fryburg, N. D.—T. C. Ecklund of Belfield is the new mgr. of the elvtr. of the Independent Grain Co. He will take possession Aug. 1.

Gladstone, N. D.—The J. S. Birdsall Elvtr. Co. has installed a number of motors and a lighting system, and made other repairs to its elvtr.

Max, N. D.—Harvey Larson, formerly with the Imperial Elvtr. Co. at Powers Lake, has succeeded John Pluth as mgr. of the elvtr. here.

Streeter, N. D.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Inc.; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, J. W. Swigert, Fred Kirschenmann, and Wm. Keekow.

Merricourt, N. D.—A. Thompson purchased the W. E. Tibbells elvtr. and opened for business July 1. He was formerly mgr. of the Farmers Supply Co. at Elliott.

Brisbane, N. D.—Mr. Kelly of Killdeer has succeeded A. C. Anderson as mgr. of the Equity Elvtr. Co. Mr. Anderson recently purchased an elvtr. at Henning, Minn.

Churchs Ferry, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is putting one new scale and two new air dumps in its elvtr. and is also making some necessary repairs on the building.

Clyde, N. D.—A new steel boot tank and a truck dump are being installed in the Clyde Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. Other repairs are also being made by the Hickok Construction Co.

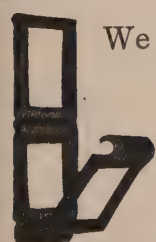
Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n are as follows: Farmers Elvtr. Co., Karnak, N. D., and the Clement Equity Exchange, Clement, N. D.

Hettinger, N. D.—Clare Stocking of Spain, S. D., has taken over the management of the Equity Elvtr., succeeding H. L. Otis who will enter business with his father in Bucyrus.

Alsene, N. D.—M. E. Kastner, who has been mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the past five years, has resigned his position. He will be succeeded by Harvey Madsen of Underwood.

Elliott, N. D.—Wilbur Gates is the new mgr. of the Farmers Supply Co., succeeding Albert Thompson who recently resigned to take charge of the elvtr. he had purchased at Merricourt.

Larimore, N. D.—The new 16-bin elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been completed. It is equipped with two stands of legs, one 7½ h.p., two 5-h.p., and one 2-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motors, a Richardson Automatic Scale with a capacity of 2,250 bus. per hr., a 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale, a Gerber Double Distributor, silent chain drives and man-lift.



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in all sizes.

Our line of Grain Elevator  
Machinery is complete.

American Machinery & Supply Co.  
Omaha, Nebr.

Howe Scales

Kewanee Dumps



Kellys, N. D.—Oscar Almlie, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has resigned to take a similar position with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of East Grand Forks, Minn., succeeding Carl Haas.

Mountain, N. D.—I bought the elvtr. of the Farmers Grain Co. and expect to tear it down. This is an inland town and has no use for an elvtr. since the railroad was removed.—E. Thorwaldson.

Ramsey, N. D.—The plant of the Osborne-MacMillan Elvtr. Co was damaged by fire recently when backfire from the engine started a blaze in the engine room which communicated with the office.

Linton, N. D.—Milton Culbertson, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for several years, has severed his connection with the company and will go to Minneapolis. He will be succeeded by John Gress of Sweetwater.

Hastings, N. D.—B. C. Hanson, formerly owner of the Hastings Grain Co., has disposed of his interests to J. L. Olson of Glover. Mr. Hanson has accepted a position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Montpelier, succeeding H. E. Tingdahl.

Killdeer, N. D.—The stockholders of the Killdeer Farmers Elvtr. Co. who met for the purpose of discussing an offer of \$16,000 for the elvtr., voted not to sell. The directors of the company feel that they will soon be able to finance their own buying.

Karlsruhe, N. D.—S. A. Pritz of Minot and John Pluth of Max have purchased the elvtr. of the Kanning Grain Co. and will take charge on July 10. Mr. Pluth will be the mgr. The plant has just been repaired and a grain dump and driveway door opener installed.

Cuba, N. D.—The officers of the newly organized Farmers Elvtr. Co. are as follows: John McIntyre, pres.; Harold Wilkins, v. p., and Ernest J. Evert, sec'y-treas. Mr. Evert, who has been employed as ass't mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. at Valley City, will also be mgr. of the new company.

Nekoma, N. D.—The Nekoma Farmers Elvtr. Co. incorporated by forty-eight farmers of this vicinity; capital stock, \$25,000. The new company will take over the elvtr. here now owned and operated by the Woodworth Elvtr. Co. Contract has just been closed with the Younglove Construction Co. for a 40,000-bu. elvtr. to replace the one destroyed by fire.

## OHIO

Bucyrus, O.—Zeigler & Shultz have purchased a Sidney Sheller.

West Mansfield, O.—Wm. Gilbert has had a dump installed in his elvtr.

Toledo, O.—Henry Hirsch left on June 30 for Europe to be gone three or four months.

Holgate, O.—The H. & S. Grain Co. is equipping its plant with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Milford Center, O.—The Ohio Grain Co. is installing a motor in its plant to replace gasoline engine.

Washington C. H., O.—E. A. Allen is now out of business and no one has succeeded him at this station.

Sidney, O.—The Sidney Farmers Exchange is replacing its attrition mill with a 22-in. motor-driven Bauer.

Fernald (Harrison p. o.), O.—Walter H. Carson has succeeded Robert Hurley as mgr. of the elvtr. here.

Ashville, O.—The Ashville Grain Co. has installed a truck dump.—G. C. Cline, mgr., Ashville Grain Co.

Amanda, O.—We are putting in a lumber yard in connection with our grain business.—Huston Grain Co.

Loudonville, O.—The Loudonville Mlg. Co.'s plant is being equipped with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Deshler, O.—We plan on installing a cob burner.—Charles B. Krohn, mgr., The Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Shelby, O.—The United Mills Corp. never started in business here. The building is now owned by the Grafton Mlg. Co., Grafton, O. The Ohio List of Grain Elvtr. Operators should be corrected accordingly.

New Holland, O.—We have built a 20,000-bu. elvtr. in connection with our canning plant here.—H. M. Crites & Co.

Conover, O.—Charles Durr succeeded G. C. McDonald as mgr. of the Conover Grain Co. on July 6.—Conover Grain Co.

West Mansfield, O.—The West Mansfield Elvtr. Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in its plant this season.

Bluffton, O.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing a combined corn cracker and grader, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mchry. Co.

Metamora, O.—Sam Rice is taking several carloads of farmers from his own county to Canada to investigate corn borer action.

Reesville, O.—The Ohio List of Elvtr. Operators should be changed to read: Evert Newland, mgr. of the W. A. Ewing elvtr.—Evert Newland.

Toledo, O.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 28 by the Central Grain Co. Liabilities are given as \$123,751 and assets as \$49,034.

Fort Loramie, O.—The Ohio List of Grain Elvtr. Operators should be corrected to read, Frank W. Steman, mgr. of the Kuenzel Mills Co., instead of Ben Hegermann.

Bethel, O.—H. W. Dillman Flour Mills, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, H. W. Dillman, A. B. Dillman, H. B. Floyd, H. E. Hutson and B. F. Swing.

McMorran, O.—Our address should be McMorran (R. F. D. No. 6, Bellefontaine p. o.) in the Ohio List of Grain Elvtr. Operators, instead of St. Paris p. o.—The Duncan Seed, Hay & Grain Co.

Loudonville, O.—We are building a concrete fireproof warehouse and grain storage with 25,000 bus. capacity to replace our plant which was destroyed by fire last November.—Loudonville Mlg. Co.

Green Springs, O.—The Ohio List of Elvtr. Operators should be changed to read, The O. & M. Seed Co., elvtr. capacity 50m; (Seeds and grain); Main office now at Green Springs.—The O. & M. Seed Co.

Frankfort, O.—The elvtrs. here are now owned and operated by H. M. Crites & Co. We handle coal, feeds and grain. The Ohio List of Grain Elvtr. Operators should be corrected accordingly.—H. M. Crites & Co.

Cincinnati, O.—The Big Four Railroad will increase the capacity of its yards to about 2,200 cars, at a cost of \$3,000,000. The new yards will be designed to fit into plans for a new terminal that is now under construction.

Deshler, O.—I have sold my elvtr. and am not buying grain here now. I expect to build a new elvtr. at Belmore as soon as ground and track can be secured, but cannot tell at this time if that will be this season or not.—George Dull.

Coshocton, O.—Our firm should be listed under "Coshocton" instead of "Roscoe" in the Ohio List of Grain Elvtr. Operators. We get our mail at Coshocton, ship from and to Coshocton, and our mill is in the Coshocton switching limits.—Edwin S. Lee, The Lee Mlg. Co.

Circleville, O.—Correction should be made in the Ohio List of Grain Elvtr. Operators as follows: John Arnold Mills & Elvtr. closed for past year. H. M. Crites & Co. now own and operate ten elvtrs., a 500-bbl. flour mill, and a 1,000-bbl. corn meal mill.—H. M. Crites & Co.

McMorran (Bellefontaine p. o.), O.—Frank Mitchell, mgr. of the Duncan Seed, Hay & Grain Co.'s elvtr. here, died on June 27 at his home in Lewistown of blood poison. He was past 54 years of age and had been in charge of the elvtr. here for 12 years. He is survived by four sons and two daughters.

College Corner, O.—Our listing in the Ohio List of Grain Elvtr. Operators should be corrected as follows: O. P. Davis, E. 10m and M. 24 bbl. Deal in feed, flour and coal. We do not handle threshers' supplies as heretofore. The Fred Miller elvtr. has a capacity of 4,000 bus. and handles grain and coal. The plant of the College Corner Mlg. Co., which burned last year, will not be rebuilt.—O. P. Davis.

Pleasantville, O.—The Pleasantville Mill Co., since Jan. 1, is composed of E. L. Troup, H. R. Kagay, and R. E. Troup, partners. E. L. Troup and H. R. Kagay are in the Thurston Elvtr. Co. at Thurston, E. L. Troup is no longer connected with the Carroll Elvtr. Co., at Carroll, now trading as F. D. Phipps. The Ohio List of Grain Elvtr. Operators should be corrected as per the above—Pleasantville Mill Co.

Tymochtee, O.—The elvtr. here is owned by Dellinger, Craun & Walton, but is operated by the Sneath-Cunningham Co., and all correspondence should be addressed to us at Tiffin. Our mgr. at Tymochtee is H. B. Asbury, and his postoffice address is Sycamore.—The Sneath-Cunningham Co., Tiffin, O.

Lima, O.—The Smith-Sayles Grain Co., of which Philip C. Sayles is president, has just opened a branch office here, due to their increased business and also for the purpose of offering the shippers of this territory quicker and better service. A. Lee Bowyer, who has been in the home (Columbus) office for several years, will manage the Lima branch which is located at 56½ Public Square. Mr. Sayles was elected president of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n at the 47th convention of that organization at Cedar Point on June 23-24. The company represents the Sheffield Elevator Co. of Minneapolis and Moore Seaver Grain Co. of Kansas City in this territory.

## OKLAHOMA

Oologah, Okla.—The elvtr. of Young Bros. was recently overhauled.

Elk City, Okla.—The Williams & Miller Gin Co. is building a new elvtr.

Ehid, Okla.—Clarence Johnson of Woodward, will open a grain office here.

Dover, Okla.—A dump has been installed in the elvtr. of the Oklahoma Mill Co.

Sentinel, Okla.—The Reiter Grain Co. has installed a new pair of scales in its elvtr.

Davis, Okla.—We have increased our storage to 50 cars.—M. R. Davis, Davis Grain Co.

Floriss, Okla.—R. B. Harrington has completed an 11,000-bu. elvtr. here. D. R. Ward will be the mgr.

Lawton, Okla.—Mail addressed to the Donohoo Grain Co., has been returned marked "Out of Business."

Pryor, Okla.—We contemplate the construction of additional warehouse facilities.—Hogan-Hayden Grain Co.

Calumet, Okla.—A new Kewanee Truck Lift has been installed by M. C. McCafferty in his 40,000 bu. elvtr. here.

Tuttle, Okla.—I was made mgr. of the 8,000-bu. elvtr. of the Farmers Exchange a few days ago.—Geo. Daugherty.

Hitchcock, Okla.—A new warehouse set on a concrete base is being constructed by the Farmers Grain Co.—D. A. Drake.

Cyril, Okla.—Our directors contemplate the construction of an elvtr. here this fall.—J. W. Fitch, Farmers Union Exchange.

Broken Arrow, Okla.—We have just installed a new custom feed grinding mill.—W. H. Curnut, Broken Arrow Mlg. Co.

Perry, Okla.—We have just completed the installation of an S. Howes Steel Corn Cutter.—E. J. Miller, E. J. Miller Grain Co.

Anadarko, Okla.—H. T. Mills, in partnership with his brother, Dillard Mills, operating the firm of Mills Bros., died on June 11.

Watonga, Okla.—Our Kewanee Truck Lift has been supplied with a new electric air compressor.—Frank Wheeler, Wheeler Bros.

Clinton, Okla.—W. M. Black has returned from Oklahoma and resumed his old position as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elvtr. here.

Medford, Okla.—A. J. Wise will take charge of the elvtr. of the Anthony Flour Mills Co., succeeding Floyd Slaughter, who has resigned.

Calumet, Okla.—We have just completed installing a Kewanee Truck Lift in our 15,000-bu. elvtr. here.—F. M. Laughlin, Farmers Grain Co.

Blackwell, Okla.—An elvtr. will soon be erected to replace the one of the Deer Creek Mill & Elvtr. Co., which was destroyed by fire recently.

Garber, Okla.—We contemplate adding to our concrete warehouse storage facilities this fall.—R. M. Raulston, mgr. Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Pryor, Okla.—We just installed a new electric pump, replacing our gas pump, for removing water from the pit.—Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.

Apache, Okla.—We are constructing a cotton gin and expect to have it in operation this season. Cotton is coming to be a larger crop here than grain.—J. N. Waterbury, mgr., Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.



Dover, Okla.—We have just installed a new Kewanee Truck Lift in our 15,000-bu. elvtr. here.—W. F. Flemming, mgr., Kiel-Dover Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Afton, Okla.—Afton Mill & Elvtr. Co. contemplates the installation of a truck dump. Allison Grain & Seed Co. is also considering such an installation.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Herbert Binkley has succeeded C. M. Binderim as federal grain supervisor here. Mr. Binkley was formerly stationed at Duluth.

Watonga, Okla.—We just completed the installation of a new Kewanee Truck Dump and electric air compressor.—H. S. Cunningham, mgr., Watonga Grain Co.

Fargo, Okla.—The C. E. Sharp Lbr. Co. is having the Star Engineering Co. erect a 10,000-bu. studded, iron clad elvtr. Geo. M. Crosno will manage the house when completed.

Fletcher, Okla.—The truck is coming into such general use among the farmers that we are commencing to feel the necessity for installing truck lifts.—B. V. Hamilton, B. V. Hamilton Grain Co.

Bernice, Okla.—I have leased the 10,000-bu. iron clad, cribbed house that recently went into receivership here, taking possession July 1, and operating this season as Bernice Grain Co.—F. K. Barrett.

Anadarko, Okla.—I expect to construct a large warehouse and enter the retail feed business more extensively soon. This has become a cotton country and my 15,000-bu. elvtr. is almost useless.—Dan Vollmer, Vollmer Elvtr.

Minco, Okla.—I recently bought the 15,000-bu. Farmers Elvtr. at Minco and have just completed installing a dump and making other repairs. Wm. Penwright has been placed in charge. F. M. Laughlin, Farmers Grain Co., Calumet.

Hydro, Okla.—R. H. Poole has been placed in charge of the new 10,000-bu. iron clad elvtr. of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. This new elvtr. replaces the one destroyed by fire about eighteen months ago.—Jno. O'Brians, El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—R. H. Conyers has opened an office in the Grain Exchange Bldg. to do a grain and commission business. Frank Vandever, representing Tillery Grain & Commission Co. of Ft. Worth, has also opened an office in the Grain Exchange.

Boise City, Okla.—J. P. Patten, of the J. P. Patten Grain Co. of Texline, Tex., has been negotiating with parties here to secure a site on which to erect a grain elvtr. in the immediate future. It is expected the company will be able to handle wheat and other grains here by the time this year's harvest is in full swing.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The state grain inspection dept. of the State Board of Agri. has announced rules and regulations for the "Wheat Growing Contest" which is being sponsored by the Oklahoma Millers League. Prizes aggregating \$500 in cash are being offered, and farmers are showing a great deal of interest in the contest. E. H. Linzee, state grain inspector, is in charge of the contest.

## OREGON

Imbler, Ore.—An elvtr. will be erected here to replace the one destroyed by fire on May 30. It is expected to have the new elvtr. completed for this year's harvest. J. C. Blackington is charged with arson in connection with the burning of the elvtr.

Portland, Ore.—At a meeting of the grain com'te of the Merchants Exchange it was voted to continue the old schedule of wheat discounts through the coming season. The basis of protein content, it was decided, would be 13½% moisture. The new federal grades of barley, as of Aug. 26, will prevail in trading here.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Edinburg, Pa.—Fire which destroyed the Edinburg Mills is believed to be of incendiary origin. The mill was one of the old landmarks of this country, built about 78 years ago. The building contained about 1,300 bus. wheat, 1,000 bus. corn, 1,000 bus. oats, and 500 bus. buckwheat, together with large quantities of scratch grains, chick feeds, mashies and general poultry supplies, dairy feed, bran and also a small stock of groceries. Insurance, \$9,000, which just about covered the stock in the mill. The building and machinery is a total loss. I have not fully decided what I will do in regard to rebuilding.—J. F. Cole.

Osterburg, Pa.—Our mill has been overhauled and rolls are again grinding wheat after an idleness of two years.—Griffith Grain Co.

## PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The following applications have been made for membership in the Commercial Exchange: A. G. Preston and Neal G. Bowlby.

E. Wilbur Stephens, treas. of the E. Dunwoody Co., flour and grain merchants of this city, died suddenly of pneumonia at his home. His widow survives.

The Pennsylvania railroad will install a smut cleaning machine in its Girard Point elvtr. It will permit the conditioning of the large quantities of smutty wheat grown nearby, bringing it up to grade comparable to that of wheat grown in the West, thereby affording an opportunity to farmers in this district to compete with western producers in the export field.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Plankinton, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed electric motors.

Leola, S. D.—The Leola Equity Exchange has installed two new air dumps.

Parker, S. D.—C. P. Van DeWater, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has resigned.

Conde, S. D.—The Lytle Grain Co. had a 20-h.p. motor burn out and ruined due to overload.

Eureka, S. D.—The Isaak Grain Co. has installed lightning rods on its four elvtrs. in this district.

Castlewood, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co. has installed a new Gerber Double Distributing Spout.

Onida, S. D.—The Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elvtr. here has been completed and is now in operation, using gasoline engine power.

Randolph, S. D.—We are repairing our coal sheds with concrete foundations and concrete floor throughout.—Farmers Union Gr. Co.

McKain (Elkton p. o.), S. D.—August Karstens died from injuries received when a ladder support gave way while he was repairing the roof of his elvtr.

Centerville, S. D.—The name of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was recently changed to the Farmers Grain Co. John Parmeter, who has been mgr. the past three months, will be succeeded by Frank Lambertson.

Britton, S. D.—Reuben V. Olson of Langford has become owner of the Clark & Richardson grain elvtr. here, having purchased it at a receiver's sale. Possession was taken at once. Mr. Olson also owns elvtrs. at Langford and Spain.

Watertown, S. D.—The eight elvtrs. recently taken over by F. P. Creaser & Sons will retain the names used under the old management of Creaser & Jacobs Co., with the exception of the elvtr. at Watertown, which will be known as F. P. Creaser & Sons.

Dallas, S. D.—Managers and some of the directors of several co-operative elvtrs. met here for the purpose of perfecting an organization and associating itself with the state organization of co-operative elvtrs. Representatives were present from Fairfax, Bonesteel, Burks, Winner and Gregory. On July 14 a meeting will be held at Gregory to elect officers for the year.

Kadoka, S. D.—The Farmers Union of Washabaugh county and the board of directors of the local elvtr., held a joint meeting here and came to an agreement whereby the Farmers Union agreed to take stock in and boost the local elvtr., instead of building a new one, as was first contemplated. An extension to the elvtr. will be built and additional equipment will be added to handle the grain trade of this vicinity.

The Eagle Roller Mill Co. and the Pacific Grain Co., large line elvtr. companies in this state, are protecting all of their elvtrs. with lightning protection. There are very few of the active elvtrs. in this state that are not protected against the extremely serious hazard of lightning. It has been an excellent demonstration of the good co-operation of the grain trade in practically eliminating this great hazard in practically two years, and they have the advantage of not only a substantial reduction in insurance cost, but they have removed the danger of being suddenly put out of business as the result of lightning.

## SOUTHEAST

Birmingham, Ala.—On June 23 the Wood-Crabbe Grain Co. absorbed the John W. Wood Grain Co. Business will be conducted at the plant of the Wood-Crabbe Grain Co., and John W. Wood, former pres. of the John W. Wood Grain Co., will be assistant to the president and sales mgr. of the new company.

Norfolk, Va.—Announcement is made by the Pennsylvania railroad that it would absorb a one-cent wharfage charge at the terminals, placing them on an equal basis with all other elvtrs. in north Atlantic ports, effective immediately. The city of Norfolk, which has been unable to operate the elvtr. at a profit because of differentials in freight charges in favor of competitor ports, will now make an effort to lease the elvtr., probably to Harvey C. Miller, operator of the Army Base and municipal piers and pres. of the Norfolk Tidewater Terminals, Inc.

## TENNESSEE

Trenton, Tenn.—Mail addressed to J. J. Tatem has been returned marked "Out of Business."

Lynnville, Tenn.—The flour mills of Park Bros., with a stock of flour and grain, were destroyed by fire. Loss partially covered by insurance.

## TEXAS

San Angelo, Tex.—R. F. Halbert & Co. have discontinued business.

Hereford, Tex.—E. W. Harrison's new elvtr. is now ready to receive grain.

Goree, Tex.—The Goree Grain & Elvtr. Co. suffered a small fire loss recently.

Vega, Tex.—We have repaired and enlarged our elvtr.—Farmers Elvtr. & Storage Co.

Houston, Tex.—The Grain Brokerage Co., with Mr. Emmons as mgr., has opened an office here, operating strictly as brokers.

Plainview, Tex.—The new mill building and storage tanks of the Harvest Queen Mill & Elvtr. Co. will be completed shortly.

Sherman, Tex.—The Sherman Commercial Co., wholesale and retail grain dealers, has been established by J. A. Moon and J. D. Hunter.

Houston, Tex.—The Chamber of Commerce is planning to establish a sacking plant in connection with the elvtr. to use in importing grain.

Amherst, Tex.—The Amherst Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, O. D. Halsell, Louis Halsell and Frank Rogers.

Vernon, Tex.—The Vernon Grain & Fuel Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators, W. D. Thomas, A. E. Johnson and A. H. Johnson.

Hemphill, Tex.—The Hemphill Grain & Grocery Co. is removing to Livingston, and will change its name to the Livingston Grain & Grocery Co.

Goodrich, Tex.—The Farmers & Merchants Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$11,000; incorporators, J. M. Greer, W. R. Armitage and F. L. Gerlach.

Vega, Tex.—The new Lester Stone Elvtr. has been completed and is ready for the handling of the large wheat crop. F. Shields, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr., is in charge.

Valley View, Tex.—The elvtr. of the Whaley Mill & Elvtr. Co. was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$6,500, covered by insurance. The fire originated from a defective gasoline pump, and the flames spread rapidly.

Summerfield, Tex.—The Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co. is having a 10,000-bu. studded, iron clad elvtr. erected by the Star Engineering Co. The house is equipped with engine power, truck dump, truck scales, automatic scales, and a fast handling elvtr. leg.

San Juan, Tex.—The Valley Grain & Elvtr. Co. operates the only elvtr. here. Kinch Hillyer purchased the elvtr. formerly operating as the Community Grain Co., and formed the Valley Grain & Elvtr. Co. This company will be operated by Ray H. Hillyer and Earl Suttles.—Ray H. Hillyer, Valley Grain & Elvtr. Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Fort Worth Elevators Co. filed suit claiming damages of \$750 for failure to ship grain according to agreement with O. D. Mann & Sons of Brady. The Fort Worth Elevators Co. alleges that it made an agreement with defendants for them to ship from Brady to Ft. Worth 10,000 bus. of oats at a certain grade in 1924.



Vernon, Tex.—The Kell Mill & Elvtr. Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$500,000; incorporators, Frank Kell, W. O. Anderson and Joe A. Kell.

## WASHINGTON

Arlington, Wash.—The Ajax Feed Co. has installed a feed mill.

Hollandale, Wash.—A feed mill and warehouse will soon be erected for N. E. Demuth.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—W. H. Hazelton and Dave Fisher have purchased the grain and mill business of E. P. Nelson.

Silvana, Wash.—The Silvana Trading Union is enlarging its manufacturing mill to take care of bulk wheat, corn, oats and barley.

Port Orchard, Wash.—The Peninsula Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, C. G. Vaughan, V. A. Jungbluth and E. E. Jungbluth.

Tekoa, Wash.—J. J. Montgomery, who sold his interests in the Columbia River Mfg. Co. of Wilbur, Wash., several months ago, has assumed management of the Tekoa Grain Co.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—The feed and seed plant of the Skagit Feed & Seed Co. is being remodeled. Frank Whitehead is now sole owner, having acquired the interests of Sam Dunlap.

Adkins (Eureka p. o.), Wash.—I. C. Sanford Grain Co. of Portland and B. F. Owsley of Walla Walla, have purchased the Adkins Grain Warehouse from John A. Cameron. The house will be placed under federal control.

Seattle, Wash.—Commissioners of the Port of Seattle at a special meeting, adopted plans and recommendations for changes in the Hanford Street public grain elvtr. which will double the receiving and shipping capacity of the plant. Alterations will be started immediately and will cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000. E. D. Casseday of the E. D. Casseday Engineering Co. will have charge of the alterations, which will include the rearranging of the conveyor belt system, adding two new shipping legs with scales and garners and extending the present shipping gallery a distance of 400 ft., allowing for the berthing of one more ship at the elvtr.

## WISCONSIN

Milwaukee, Wis.—Additional steel flaxseed storage tanks are under construction for the William O. Goodrich Co., linseed oil manufacturers, which will increase their storage capacity by at least 100,000 bus.

Ridgeland, Wis.—George Nielsen has purchased the Osceola Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. and potato warehouse. He will remodel the plant and install a new grinder. Mr. Nielsen's brother, Sophus Nielsen, has taken half-interest in the business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Albert R. Taylor, mgr. of the Armour elvtr. interests here, has become mgr. of all the Armour activities in this market, including the supervision of the Mapl-Flake Mills, Inc., oatmeal division, succeeding Andrew R. Templeton, who resigned.

## WYOMING

Lingle, Wyo.—A dump is being installed in the Lingle Elvtr.

Hillsdale, Wyo.—The elvtr. of the People's Co-op. Grain Co. will be leased to the Cheyenne Elvtr. Co. for the ensuing year. An automatic dump will be installed in the elvtr.

## Oklahoma Farmers Haul Their Grain in Trucks.

BY OBSERVER

Discussions with grain elevator operators thruout Oklahoma shows the wheat farmers are rapidly being converted to the use of trucks for hauling their grain to market. Dealer after dealer expresses the same convictions as C. S. Cunningham, at Watonga, "I've taken in over 10,000 bus. of grain, so far this year and not a single load has been hauled in a wagon."

Farther Southwest, where the roads are not so well constructed, both H. G. Smith and B. V. Hamilton at Fletcher announce they are afraid they will have to install truck lifts to receive the next crop. Both are receiving far more grain by truck than by wagons.

At Edmond, in the east central part of the state, five truckloads of wheat pulled across the scale of the Farmers Grain Co. during a 45 minute visit and only two farmers were threshing.

At Afton, in the Northeast corner of the state, I answered inquiries on the part of Mr. Allison, of the Allison Grain & Seed Co., and Wm. Lee Langley, of the Afton Mill & Elevator Co., in regard to truck lifts. Both were getting so much grain via the Henry Ford route, that they were finding themselves handicapped without lifts.

The Logan County Mill & Grain Co., at Guthrie, installed a Kewaunee lift a few months ago in anticipation of this season's harvest.

Discussions with dealers at various other points in Oklahoma show they are receiving anywhere from 50 to 100% of their grain in trucks. Obviously, the truck is gaining in popularity with the grain producers of Oklahoma.

Moving with the progressive stride of the century the horse is giving way to faster and more efficient gasoline truck on the farms as well as in the cities. Producers have learned they can haul from two to five loads of grain with the truck in the same time they have hauled one with a team. And bigger loads, with a consequent saving in the cost of marketing each bushel. Some grain dealers have found it profitable to put their trucks in service hauling grain from the threshers at a set price per bushel.

With the advent of the light truck elevators, operators have found it necessary to install truck lifts for expediting the dumping of the

load. The air dump seems to be a favorite in Oklahoma.

One dump may be installed in connection with the old-fashioned wagon dump. One trap only will then be necessary. The old dump can be used for such wagonloads as come in. The truck lift can be placed ahead of the old beams, which remain stationery when a truck is dumped, and the spacing may be so arranged that the regular trap-door is in the proper position to receive grain from trucks or wagons. Trucks or wagons are kept from slipping off the platform by a railing that rises 2 inches above the platform level.

The combination truck and wagon dump works on much the same principal as the Kewaunee lift, except that where the latter has a small platform lifting the front wheels only, the former has a large platform pivoted near the back. The entire front portion of this platform swings up in an arc, letting the rear wheels sink a little below the level of the floor. They are kept from slipping backward by the lifting of a plank behind them, forming a trough into which they settle.

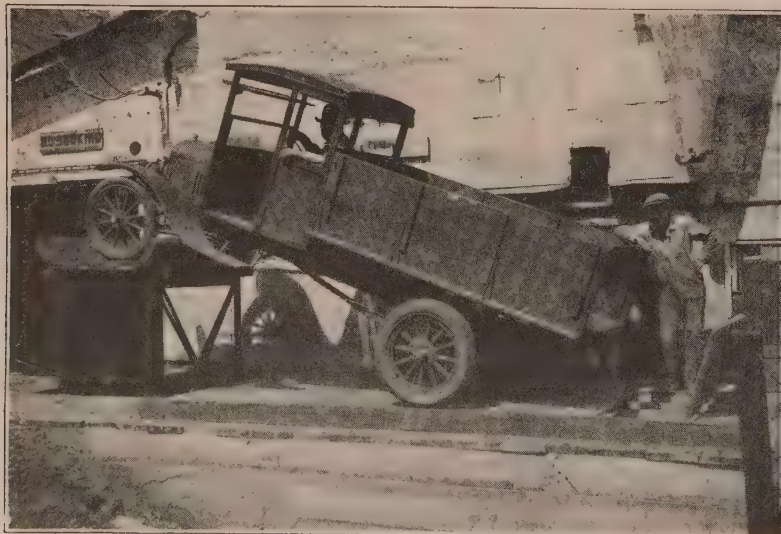
Air from a compressor tank lifts a plunger which pushes up the platform, lifting the truck. An air valve handled by the operator keeps the speed and height of the platforms always under control.

A small compressor keeps the air tank supplied with sufficient pressure. In some cases this is electrically operated; in others it is run by a belt from the gasoline engine.

Trucks have established themselves for hauling the farmers' grain to market. The truck lift is meeting its established need and the day is not far distant when it will be almost as difficult to find a grain elevator without a truck dump as the proverbial needle in the haystack. Shoveling grain from large truck boxes into the dump slows down the receiving of grain, delays the farmers, and breaks the shovelers' back.

The general level of farm products prices is now about 13 per cent below the level of non-agricultural wholesale prices.

Corn, after making numerous new lows, finally changed front and gave the bears a scare and the bulls a little encouragement. When one sees the ruling price of live hogs, and especially lard, isn't it a pity there aren't more hogs? The feeding results at present are profitable, and with corn at its present price the farmer will surely feed to the limit. Visible supply is large and cash corn sells at a big discount under futures, but this would all be forgotten if the public decides to invest, and they might do that very thing any day. In buying corn one has also a chance of help from crop damage, or legislation.—J. F. Zahn & Co.



Dumping Grain from a Ford Truck at Guthrie, Okla.



Unloading Truck in Driveway at Edmond, Okla.



## Burned Elevator Rebuilt in 27 Days.

When the grain elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Grain & Mercantile Union at Shook, Kan., burned on May 10 the town lost its only elevator; and unless quick action could be had the promising wheat crop would find no facili-



Burning Farmers' Elevator at Shook, Kan.

ties for handling at the rapidly approaching harvest time.

In this emergency the Union turned to the Star Engineering Co. with a plea for assistance, and was rewarded by seeing its new elevator built and ready to handle grain in 27 days.

The new house is not a makeshift, but a complete grain handling plant, with one leg, Kewanee Dump, manlift, 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse engine in fire resistive power house attached. The elevator is of studded construction, iron clad, with metal roof, and has capacity for 15,000 bus.

The fire that destroyed the old elevator originated at about 6 p. m., by reason of an overflow of kerosene from intake being ignited in some manner undetermined. From the engine room the flames communicated quickly to other parts of the building, the efforts of the manager, Mr. Stucky, to extinguish the blaze being without result. About 900 bus. of wheat and 180 bus. of corn was destroyed.

We are indebted to A. F. Koch, general agent



15,000-bu. Elevator at Shook, Kan., Built in 27 Days.

of the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., for our photographs of the burning elevator and the new house.

## Government in Business.

"If anything were needed to demonstrate the almost utter incapacity of the national government to deal directly with an industrial and commercial problem, it has been provided by our experience with the Muscle Shoals property. We have expended vast fortunes, we have taxed everybody, but we are unable to secure results which benefit anybody. This property ought to be transferred to private management under conditions which will dedicate it to the public purpose for which it was conceived."—President Coolidge in message to Congress.

Newly elected officers of the National Hay Ass'n are: Pres., L. A. Raney, Goldsboro, N. C.; 1st vice-pres., H. A. Dinius, Roanoke, Ind.; 2d vice-pres., A. B. Comeau, Farnham, Que.; directors: J. V. Craig, Washington, D. C.; S. A. Downer, Saginaw, Mich.; Walter A. Toberman, St. Louis, Mo., and J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb.

## Commercial Protein Testing.

BY JOHN P. LEWIS OF MONTANA INSPECTION DEPT., BEFORE CEREAL CHEMISTS ASS'N AT DENVER.

The application of the protein test to the buying and selling of wheat is a comparatively recent practice. There are many problems connected with this practice which are not encountered in the testing of wheat for protein in the research laboratory.

The protein test was first used by mills in December, 1900, as one of the factors by which to judge wheat. As early as 1912 to 1915 protein tests by mills were becoming general. The first maps of territories producing high and low protein wheat were made by buyers in 1918.

The first grain inspection department to offer the protein testing service in conjunction with the grading was Oregon in 1921. This was followed by Kansas in 1922; Montana, 1923; Nebraska and Iowa (Grain Exchange), 1924, and Minnesota and Wisconsin (Grain Exchange), 1925.

The problems encountered in commercial protein testing can be summarized under the headings, (1) Sampling, (2) Relation of moisture to protein content, and (3) Relation of smut to protein content.

Wheat is frequently sampled and tested for protein two or more times. It is highly important that these tests agree within the allowable variation of two-tenths of one per cent. In order to accomplish this, laboratories must check closely on control tests and the sampling must be accurately done.

Protein tests were made on duplicate samplings of 46 cars of wheat by the Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory. The greatest range of variation between two samplings of the same car was .40 of 1.00 per cent. There were 41 of the 46 cars which showed .15 of 1.00 per cent or less variation. Nine bins of wheat on farms were sampled in duplicate by means of the grain probe and tested for protein. Eight of these bins checked closer than .2 of 1.00 per cent.

Change of the moisture content of the wheat is one of the most frequent causes of lack of uniformity of tests. The practice of computing all protein tests on the basis of 13.5 per cent moisture is objected to by farmers and shippers in regions which produce wheat of 10 per cent or less moisture. Another plan has been suggested which seems to have some merit, namely to state the moisture content of the wheat on the certificate with the protein test.

**Smut Does Not Increase Protein.**—The opinion that smut in wheat causes an abnormally high protein test is very prevalent among farmers and dealers. Tests made in the Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory do not bear out this belief. Twenty-five lots of wheat ranging from 1.4 to 6.0 per cent smut by scouring were tested for protein both before and after scouring. The difference in protein content of the unscoured and scoured wheat ranged from 0 to .50 of 1.00 per cent. Nineteen of the 25 lots showed a difference of less than .2 of 1.00 per cent protein. The presence of unbroken smut balls in the wheat caused a much greater difference in protein content than when the smut was distributed over the kernels. Of course there is no protein in smut. However, the nitrogen present in pure smut gives readings on the basis of protein ranging from 14.60 per cent to 21.50 per cent.

## Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intention upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

Order Form No. 6 CB, Price 90 Cts.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

## YOU can get CARS

if you proceed properly in filing your order and follow it up persistently, earnestly and stubbornly with duplicating Car order blanks.

These formal orders give the station agent a feeling of responsibility, and often bring cars when verbal orders fail. By keeping a carbon copy of each order for cars would-be shipper has a complete record of all efforts to obtain cars—a certain proof in case of unreasonable delay by the railroad company.

**CAR ORDER BLANKS** are bound in book form. Each book contains 50 originals, 50 duplicates and 3 sheets of carbon. The originals are machine perforated so may be readily torn out, while the duplicate remains in the book.

If you wish station agent to heed promptly your orders for cars use **Form 222 C. O., Price 75 cts.**

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



## Feedstuffs

**Jennings, La.**—The Miller Warehouse & Mfg. Co. has engaged in the feed manufacturing business.

**El Campo, Tex.**—R. O. Schorch of Fort Worth is now superintendent of the feed mill department of the El Campo Mfg. Co.

**Attica, N. Y.**—The Thomas-Boyce Co.'s burned feed mill will not be rebuilt, and the company will retire from business.

**Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Calif.**, filed trademark Ser. No. 230,131, the word "Surefat," particularly descriptive of poultry food.

**Galesburg, Ill.**—The fire loss of the Acme Feed Co., reported in the last number of the Journal, has been fixed at \$7,000, with no insurance. Geo. Weirather was owner.

**Perry Milk Products Co., Perry, Ia.**, filed trademark Ser. No. 212,293, the symbol "Hi-Latic" enclosed within a wreath on a base, particularly descriptive of feed for hogs and chickens.

**Hastings, Mich.**—The Hastings Mfg. Co. has added the manufacturing of poultry feeds as a regular line. The mill has been equipped with modern machinery for the purpose. Charley Kerr is in charge.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The California Alfalfa Milling Co. just incorporated for \$2,000, to manufacture and sell mill feed and alfalfa meal. Wm. E. Dwyer, Horace D. Payne, and John W. Hudson, are the incorporators. —P. J. P.

**Black & White Mfg. Co., E. St. Louis, Ill.**, filed trademark Ser. No. 219,056, "Cock O' the Walk," the words being arranged above and about the head of the pictured fighting cock, particularly descriptive of poultry feeds.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Albert Dickinson Co. is soon to have a new, ultra modern, feed mill and warehouse costing about \$86,000, the structures to be completed by Oct. 1. The Twin City Trading Co. will have charge of construction.

**Nicholson Mills, Henderson, Ky.**, filed trademark Ser. No. 226,675, the symbol "Vita Pure," particularly descriptive of egg mash, pig mash, dairy feed, corn meal, scratch feed, cut corn, and buttermilk, scratch fattener, etc.

**Renton, Wash.**—A receiver has been asked for the Vitomen Cereal Co., it being alleged the firm is not producing as is represented to prospective investors, and further that the secured funds are being converted to private use by the promoters.

**Wiley, Colo.**—The local plant of the Denver Alfalfa Mfg. & Products Co. has just been remodeled to facilitate the manufacture of ground meal for eastern feed merchants, the capacity having also been increased. The plant will operate on a 24-hour basis.

**Pine Bluff, Ark.**—Planters Cotton Oil Mill Co. will replace their concrete and steel 330x50 ft. cottonseed warehouse which fire destroyed in January of this year. The structure is to be completed by Sept. 1. A local contractor was awarded the contract.

**Meridian, Miss.**—Contracts have already been awarded for one of the most extensive mixed feed manufacturing plants of the south, according to announcement by C. F. Sherrod of Jackson, Miss. The plant will have 1,400 ft. frontage on the railroad siding. —P. J. P.

**Madison, Wis.**—Quaker Oats Co.'s (Chicago) gift of complete facilities for research in the use of oat by-products as stock feed was just accepted by the State University here. A large experimental farm in charge of a scientist, is to be part of the program of investigation and education. The company will bear all expense.

**Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., Portland, Ore.**, filed trademark Ser. No. 223,519 particularly descriptive of stock and poultry feeds, etc. The mark consists of a square-rigged sailing vessel on the deep blue sea, etc. The words "Flour & Cereal Products" appear below the view and the word "Kerr's" appears above in large bold face letters.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The Ralston-Purina Co., large cereal manufacturers with headquarters here, has purchased the Ry-Krisp Co. of Minneapolis. This transaction is one of the largest in the cereal industry for several years. The personnel of the Twin City firm will be retained, according to announcements of Wm. H. Danforth, pres. of the St. Louis corporation.

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The National Cotton Seed Products Corporation came out of receivership recently and passed into the hands of local owners, who organized temporarily with Jos. Newburger as pres. and Ernest Rice and v-pres-gen'l mgr.; Milton J. Anderson, v-pres., and Geo. G. Harvey, Jr., sec'y. Ed. Cornish of Little Rock turned in his resignation, as did W. O. Scroggins and W. F. Bridewell, other stockholders, who transferred their 49,414 shares of common stock to local interests. Directors decided to float a \$3,200,000 bond issue, of which \$2,750,000 will be used immediately. The corporation operates 22 mills and 50 gins thruout the tri-states. —P. J. P.

**Lexington, Ky.**—Fire starting about 5:45 on the afternoon of June 18, gutted the large brick warehouse of the Van Meter & Terrell Feed Co., causing a loss of approximately \$21,000. Efficient work of firemen prevented spread of flames to the large elevator and offices of the company, where there were thousands of dollars' worth of feed, grain, hay, and machinery. Five carloads of feed on the L. & N. siding were saved. The loss was partially covered by insurance. The burned building will be restored. No interruption in the company's business resulted, according to N. C. Terrell, who, with Baylor Van Meter, owns and operates the business.

### Feed Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1925, in tons, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1926	1925	1926	1925
Baltimore .....	2,606	945	.....	.....
†Baltimore .....	1,192	872	.....	.....
Chicago .....	54,915	57,078	139,048	171,856
Cincinnati .....	2,640	1,200	.....	.....
†Cincinnati .....	5,082	3,212	.....	.....
†Cincinnati .....	407	1,683	.....	.....
†Kansas City .....	15,852	15,420	4,838	7,152
*Kansas City .....	4,900	3,620	12,400	26,360
Milwaukee .....	6,560	3,751	10,937	9,864
*Milwaukee .....	1,261	924	123	180
*New York .....	240	620	.....	270
†Peoria .....	3,150	1,430	490	180
*Peoria .....	21,920	21,380	25,612	23,105
San Francisco .....	235	540	.....	.....
†San Francisco .....	5,381	8,985	.....	.....

\* Bran.  
† Hay.

### Wisconsin Feedmen Meet and Organize

The Central Retail Feed Ass'n was organized in Milwaukee June 22-3. One hundred and fifteen registered. This new organization starts with a charter membership of 156 retail feed merchants of Wisconsin, northern Illinois, northeastern Iowa, southwestern Minnesota, and Upper Michigan.

Temporary Chairman Bentley Dadum of Whitewater, Wis., presided.

The adoption of by-laws and a constitution was first accomplished and followed by the election of W. D. McKercher, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., as pres.; W. L. Hudson, Mineral Point, Wis., v-pres.; Bentley Dadum, Whitewater, Wis., treas.; D. K. Steenburg, Milwaukee, Wis., sec'y; B. L. Jones, Delavan, Wis., director for 3 years; F. Kern, Sparta, Wis., director for 2 years; and R. E. York, Portage, Wis., director for 1 year.

The Plankinton Hotel banquet hall was overflowing with the two or more hundred enthusiastic banqueters that turned out for the tasty 6:30 feed. Cornelius Corcoran of Milwaukee was the toastmaster. Herbert Lafin entertained.

"Observation of Successful Retail Merchandising," by C. N. Barrett of Minneapolis, Minn., was the first address on the Wednesday morning program, which was attended by over 150 members of the trade.

Joe Free of Columbus, Wis., opened the discussion in asserting that attempting to educate the farmer was wasted effort and that the dealer would do better to educate himself.

M. A. Joshel, Geneva, Ill. recommended the feed merchant be thoroughly familiar with his goods, that he may better recommend their qualities to his customers.

J. M. Sweeney, Chicago, Ill., gave the delegates a splendid talk on "Retailer Advertising."

F. S. Gilchrist, Minneapolis, Minn., gave a new slant on "The Feed Manufacturer's Place in the Development of the Feed Business." Some of the statistics he unearthed follow:

"In 1920 the amount of money spent for feed not raised on farms was \$1,097,463,000; the annual output of poultry, eggs, and honey, equals the entire yearly production of all America's oil wells, plus \$250,000,000; the live stock supplied by farms in one year equals the annual output of automobiles and farm implements, plus \$350,000,000; the yearly corn and wheat crop equals the total yearly earnings of all our railroads, plus \$750,000,000.

"The place of the feed manufacturer in the development of the feed business is to do for the feeder, on a commercial basis, what he would do for himself if he had the volume to justify the equipment and knew how to use it.

"We are teaching the poultry man to cull his flock for non-layers, teaching the dairyman to eliminate the boarder from his barn, that better live stock means more profitable results from his feeding operations. This naturally means keener interest and better feeding methods and increased business for the retail feedman. Manufacturers are following thru to see that the feed is being correctly used. Feeding instructions are being placed on every bag, our salesmen are doing 'service' work in the field, and our dealers are being trained to instruct their feeders in correct feeding methods.

"The dealer is a vital link in our chain merchandising, for if he did not exist, we would have to open warehouses, retail stores, etc., to give the same service to the feeder that the dealer can and should give. As a matter of fact, the dealer is in a better position to give this service on account of his divided overhead. However, the dealer is entitled to his service charge or profit only when he renders a worthwhile service. That is why we teach our dealers feed chemistry, animal nutrition and better merchandising methods. That is why we urge them to get out in the feed lots and find out what their customers need.

"Naturally, it is only by visualizing possibilities in their territory, and by equipping themselves with the knowledge to solve the feeding problems of their customers, that the dealer can function as an important factor in the economic growth of their communities, and be paid for it in profits.

"You can't sell the feeder the grain he raises on his farm, but you can teach him that by adding commercial feeds to the farm grains, he can balance a ration that will lower his costs

## GREENDALE FEEDS

Sweet Feeds, Mashes, Scratch, Poultry, Horse, Mule, Hog and Stock

Scientifically Prepared from Best Ingredients Obtainable

CRACKED CORN GROUND OATS

Get in early and handle the

COMPLETE LINE

GREENDALE MILLS, Inc.

JOHN A. SHIELDS, Gen'l Mgr.

Lawrenceburg, Ind.



of production, and the dealer is the one who sells the commercial feeds."

Bentley Dadum told of "Handling Our Book Account System." His company changed to the cash system and while at the start they lost a few customers, they all came back, and in addition the system attracted much new trade. Some accounts are allowed to run 30 days, but a charge is made for credit.

The bulletin of the Wisconsin Dept. of Markets is posted on the walls of the office so that the customer can be informed as to prevailing prices for the various feedingstuffs, such as millfeeds, oil meals, grains, etc. When the customer pays cash and takes the feed directly from the car a charge of \$1 over market price is made. Of course this applies only to millfeeds and such feeds as are posted in the bulletin. In the case of commercial mixed feeds, however, the dealer gets a higher price because of additional charges of handling, etc.

"If the customer pays cash at the warehouse door, a charge of \$2 is made above bulletin prices.

"An extra charge of \$1 a ton is made on all purchased goods taking a 30-days credit.

"When less than a ton lot is bought, an additional charge of 5c per sack is made. Statements to credit accounts are sent about 10 days before the farmers receive their milk checks."

J. M. Ullman opened the Wednesday afternoon session on "Feed Grinding Costs," claiming a range of from 8 to 15c.

John A. Becker, Monroe, Wis., figures the cost at his mill at 12½c.

Jake Hetzel, Delavan, Wis., won the car of feed for which all delegates drew. The drawing was most exciting, the fair miss who drew the numbers finding it necessary to exhaust a large proportion of ticket before the lucky number was drawn. He rewarded the young lady with a \$10 bill and promised her a sack of flour when she married.

## Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Plan Expansion

The Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n met in joint session with the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants on the second day of the latter organization's convention, June 25.

The program was therefore the same, with the exception of tentative arrangements planned for the meeting and election of the organization this September, which include much diligent work on behalf of every member and a livewire advertising campaign.

The merging of the two bodies is contemplated tho no definite steps were taken.

All of those attending the convention went in buses to Niagara Falls, where they spent the afternoon and evening.

## New York Feed Manufacturers' Discuss Uniform Sales Contract

The New York State Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n held its one day session on June 25, in the same place as those of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants and the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers.

The program started with a combined luncheon and business session, at which A. T. Pennington, member of the Executive Com'te of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, discussed the uniform sales contract and cost accounting system.

A Mid-West Feed Manufacturers com'te was received and certain trade practices discussed in the hopes of bettering existing conditions.

The executive com'te held a short session, following the informal trade practices discussion, for the transaction of current business and the election of officers, which resulted in the selection of the following: C. A. Coddington, pres.; H. L. Hammond, 1st v-pres.; Marion Wilson, 2nd v-pres.; Lloyd Hedrick, reas.; Fred E. Pond, sec'y. This constitutes a re-election of last year's officers with the exception of the office of 2nd v-pres., formerly occupied by James Boyce.

## Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants Feast in Bison City

The 10th annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants was held at Buffalo, N. Y., on June 24-25. Without doubt, it was one of the best meetings this organization has held, in every respect. Over 150 members attended. This organization covers nine states.

Pres. W. S. Van Derzee, Albany, N. Y., presided.

Sec'y W. A. Stannard, Albany, N. Y. first passed out slips on which the delegates could write topics they wished discussed.

Treas. F. T. Benjamin, Canastota, N. Y., did more than read the customary annual report of his office, he showed a balance of \$577.51.

Pres. Van Derzee announced the ass'n now had 306 active members, and 200 affiliated members. He expressed confidence in the publication of the federation's bulletin in stimulating interest. The co-operation accorded him was also appreciated.

C. A. Coddington, delivered the first address of the convention on "The Future Outlook for Feed Business in the East." "During the war," he said, "facilities for manufacturing and distributing were expanded beyond the ability of the present population to consume. This condition manifests itself in different ways. It creates very keen competition for the business that is available, and makes it necessary for us to study very carefully our purchasing and our costs. With increased competition in any line, those interested in that line must face their problems with this fact in view and with the knowledge that the business will eventually go to those in the industry who serve best. As this same situation exists among feed manufacturers, as well as retailers, the same remedy applies; and I think of nothing more fitting to consider when studying the problem of the future than ways and means of giving service.

"While it is true the farmer knows more about feeds today and is a more discriminating buyer that he was a decade or two back, at the same time his opportunities for judging the qualities of feed are limited and his feedman should be sufficiently well versed to be of great assistance to him in the selection of proper feeds.

"I believe the future has in store for us a still greater knowledge of the reasons why the blending of one protein with another increases its efficiency, and what will be the very best blends of proteins to obtain the best 24 per cent ration or the best 20 per cent ration, as the case may be. Science has developed far enough to give us a considerable amount of knowledge along these lines, so that today we are making vastly better feeds than 10 to 15 years ago, but there is still room for improvement.

"I believe the successful merchant of the future will look to his merchandising for his profits, rather than to speculation in the commodities he handles,—that he will be a merchant with something to sell and fully equipped with reasons for the same, rather than just filling orders. A merchant who is working in close harmony with a manufacturer of high class feeds carrying only one line, which he believes will give his trade the most in economic value, will win and hold the respect of his community and have a profitable and successful business."

Charles Quinn, sec'y Grain Dealers National Ass'n, addressed the assembly on "The Effect of Farm Relief Legislation."

Com'tes named by the president were: nominations, J. Warren Eaton, S. Roy Mills, and T. P. Van Noy; resolutions, M. L. Wall-dorf, C. E. Kiff, and F. M. McIntyre.

The feed and flour mills of Buffalo were visited by the delegates during the afternoon. The Buffalo "steering" com'te had charge of arrangements.

The seven o'clock banquet was a huge success. Harry C. Elwood was the capable toast-

master. Samuel B. Botsford was the principal speaker of the gala affair.

The second day's session opened with an address by G. F. McMillen on "Service Manufacturing."

A. J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa., v-pres. followed with "The Cost of Merchandising and a Legitimate Profit." "The retail feed business today, whether conducted on a large or small scale, whether in conjunction with other lines or single, is so beset and harassed by the many kinds of competition and so restricted in its profits because of the small earnings of the farmer, that it has become a serious problem with the feed merchant as to just how to adjust his business to the changing conditions so that he may continue to earn a modest income and lay by something for the proverbial rainy day."

The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of the officers of last year, already mentioned, and the following directors: (for 3 years) George H. Strong, Warwick, N. Y.; Reeve Harden, Hamburg, N. J.; R. W. Kent, E. Providence, R. I.; and C. E. Kiff, Delhi, N. Y.

## Adulteration and Misbranding.

Planters Cotton Oil Co., Tifton, Ga., shipped quantities of adulterated and misbranded cottonseed meal into Florida, according to federal allegations, in fining \$100 court costs Jan. 5, 1926.

Eastern Cotton Oil Co., Edenton, N. C., shipped 400 sacks of cottonseed meal into Pennsylvania which federal authorities alleged misbranded for deficient protein content on Sept. 26, 1925, in ordering the product sold by the U. S. marshal after the labels on the sacks had been obliterated.

Arkadelphia Mfg. Co., Arkadelphia, Ark., shipped a quantity of mixed feed into Texas alleged adulterated and misbranded by federal authorities because of deficiency in crude fat and excess in crude fiber, and because of undeclared added rice hulls and but a negligible amount of declared hominy feed. Court imposed \$100 fine Nov. 16, 1925.

## GRAIN DRIERS

for

**COARSE GRAINS,  
SEED CORN,  
BEANS,  
PEAS, ETC.**

## ROTARY DRIERS

for

**MEAL, GRITS, STERIL-  
IZING PACKAGE  
GOODS, ETC., AND  
GRANULAR PRODUCTS  
OF ALL KINDS.**

*We would be pleased to  
correspond with you.*

**WILLEY-ELLIS CO.**

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago  
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.



## Grain Carriers

The Board of R. R. Commissioners reopened the western freight rates equalization fight here commencing July 9.

**Sterling, Kan.**—Plenty of cars here and all in good repair.—H. A. Striegel, mgr. Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Elevator.

**Virginia, Ill.**—The possibility of the junking of the Jacksonville Havana branch of C. P. & St. L., the uncertainty of operation thereof, and the continual litigation, is resulting in the emptying of the elevators on the line.

**Another record** for speedy unloading of grain was recently hung up by some twenty men at the Port Covington Elevator of the Western Maryland Ry. when seventy-nine cars of barley (110,000 bushels) were unloaded in five hours and twenty minutes.

**Duluth, Minn.**—Cargill Comm. Co. sued their vessel agents, D. Sullivan & Co., because the boat chartered by the latter for November loading did not arrive until early the following month, at which time the insurance rate had more than trebled. The court reserved decision.

**Delay** in handling freight cost the carriers \$4,365,000 in damages during 1925, against \$7,607,000 in 1924. Including certain roads in Canada the American Railway Ass'n reports a reduction of \$9,490,000, from \$48,262,000 to \$38,772,000 in freight loss and damage in 1925 compared with 1924.

**Mid West Shippers' Advisory Board** regular meeting to be held at Blackhawk Hotel, Davenport, Ia., July 14. This board embraces states of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and part of Indiana and Michigan, and is composed of 44 special com'ites representing all the important lines of production in the territory.

**The house** of representatives passed the Newton bill, amending the interstate commerce act to permit shippers to make weekly settlements of their freight bills under regulations of the Commission. The bill extends the right of the Commission to suspend a new rate schedule filed by carrier to seven months instead of five months.

**Grain** and grain products were loaded into 39,272 cars during the week ending June 19, a decrease of 1,418 below the previous week and an increase of 3,847 and 2,826 over the two years previous respectively. Surplus cars on June 15 on Class 1 railroads numbered 268,778 in good repair and immediately available for service, a decrease of 2,063 cars compared with the previous week.

**Boston, Mass.**—The Petition of the Maritime Ass'n of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to dismiss the ass'n's complaint in the New England port differential case, filed in behalf of Philadelphia defendants on May 24, has been denied by the I. C. C. Hearings will be resumed July 26. The commission dismissed the petition of the defendant, which is regarded as favorable to Boston.

**Port Colborne, Ont.**—A total of 26,740,000 bus. of grain passed through the Welland canal in June breaking the previous high record for one month established in August, 1925, by 5,000,000 bus. The total grain traffic through the canal up to the end of June was 45,987,176 bus., more than 6,000,000 bus. more than up to July 1, 1925, despite the unusually late opening of navigation this spring. Wheat formed the bulk of the cargoes.

**Houston, Tex.**—R. C. Andrews, district manager car service division American Railway Ass'n, called a meeting here in the Rice Hotel on June 16-17 of the Southwest Shippers Advisory Board, at which more than 600

representatives of carriers, shippers, and receivers attended. A program whereby Southwestern railroads will co-operate to secure the most expeditious return of grain cars to the grain loading country after unloading was worked out.

**Washington, D. C.**—Fifty-nine additional grain carrying ships will be made available by August 1 for the export movement of wheat, the shipping board announced on June 29. Orders were issued to immediately make the 27 cargo ships which are now "on the spot" and to prepare 32 additional ships totalling 519,200 tons in the laid-up fleet for assignment to the wheat movement. The cost to the government will approach \$600,000. The freighters will be allocated to Galveston, New Orleans, Houston, Port Arthur, and Mobile.

**Carl Williams**, vice-pres. of the Nat'l Council of Farmers Co-op. Mktg. Ass'ns, was nominated as member of the new Railroad Mediation Board created by the Watson-Parker railroad labor act. He is a resident of Okla. The other four nominations are: Samuel E. Wilslow (Mass.), former member of the House and Chairman of its Interstate Commerce Committee, nominated for a term of five years; Edwin P. Morrow, former Governor of Kentucky and a former member of the Railroad Labor Board, nominated for four years; G. Wallace Hangar of the District of Columbia, also a former member of the Railroad Labor Board, nominated for two years; Hysel Davies of California, who has been in the Division of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, nominated for one year.

**A highly colored** calendar was just received from the Com'ite on Public Relations of the Eastern Railroads delineating "Where Freight Rates and Passenger Fares Go" in terms of days of the month and year, depicted by different colors. It appears that out of the gross revenue of an entire year it took receipts of 157 days for wages, 27 days for locomotive fuel, 70 days for materials and supplies, 24 days for all other operating expenses, 21 days for taxes, 41 days for interest and rents (fixed charges), 19 days for dividends, leaving only 6 days for improvements out of earnings—or to make up losses for former years—or to help create reserve against bad years in the future. The picture at the top is a picturesque view of the meeting of a river valley with the highly colored cliffs.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—The Traffic Bureau of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Alabama Public Service Commission to allow grain merchants to ship grains, grain products (meal, grits, flour), and cereals in rope stock paper bags at the same freight rate as that now charged for shipments in cloth sacks (in intrastate traffic), resulting in a considerable saving because the bags cost less, which savings would be passed on to the consumer. The Commerce Counsel for the L. & N. declared the railroads would accept shipments in paper bags on the same rate basis as the same commodities shipped in cloth bags. This bag has already been adopted by the railroads in some portions of the South as a safe container for the transportation of grain and grain products.

**Southwestern Freight Bureau** heard testimony on its Docket 8775 to establish the following transit rule on grain where mileage rates apply from and to points in Southwestern Freight Bureau Territory: "Where mileage scale of rates are published, the rate on shipments given transit privileges shall be that shown in the mileage scale for the total distance traversed by the shipment. Exception: Where provision is made for application of the short line or short route rate via transit point over longer lines or routes on direct shipments, the rates on shipments given tran-

sit privileges shall be that shown in the mileage scale for the total short line or short route distance via transit point from point of origin to final destination. The publication of the mileage scales in the southwest and the lack of uniform transit rules has resulted in complaint from the Oklahoma millers."—H. B. Dorsey, Sec'y Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

## Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Air Differences.

The Willamette Valley Grain Dealers Ass'n elected the following officers at its meeting at Portland, Oregon, on June 19; Louis G. Fischer, Silverton, pres.; G. G. Bushman, Springfield, v-pres.; J. J. Thurston, sec'y-treas.

The balance of the one-day meeting was devoted to a discussion of trade practices. It was unanimously agreed conditions were considerably improved over years past.

Corn shipment complaints were aired and referred to the grain com'ite to be smoothed out, after interviewing the federal and state grain inspection departments at Portland.

## I. C. C. Activities.

**Routing** of grain from Colorado, Kansas and Nebraska to Texas, will be heard July 13 at Ft. Worth by Examiner Hall in I. & S. 2678.

**Examiner Kerwin** will hear I. & S. No. 2675 July 14 at St. Louis, on grain and products rates from Missouri River points to Arkansas.

**Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.**, have been awarded reparation in No. 13229, of unreasonable rates on flaxseed from New York harbor to Chicago and Toledo, and from Philadelphia to Toledo.

**In I. & S. 2607**, the Commission found not justified the proposed restriction to transcontinental routing of the application of Deming, N. Mex., rates on grain from Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and other states. The adjustment was desirable but would introduce other violations of the Act.

**Reparation** has been awarded the Hodgson-Davis Grain Co. of Kansas City, of excessive charges due to misrouting of grain from St. Francis, Kan., to Wausau, Wis. The 60-cent rate on wheat was found unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded the short line rate of 51.5 cents.

**Proposal** to cancel transit arrangements at Cairo on grain and grain products from stations on the Illinois Central to Arkansas points found unjustified June 28. The proposed schedules, which have been under suspension on protest of the Cairo and Des Moines Boards of Trade, were ordered cancelled.

**Switching** charges on grain at Kansas City are considered illegal by Examiner Mullen in No. 17618, Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. v. Frisco, in awarding reparation. Charges were absorbed on shipments to "competitive points" but the Frisco's definition of "competitive points" was ambiguous.

**In I. & S. 2603**, the Commission found not justified, proposed increases in rates on grain and grain products from Omaha and Des Moines when from beyond to destinations on the former Jonesboro, Lake City & Eastern R. R. On protest by Cairo and Des Moines Boards of trade the schedules were suspended.

**The I. C. C.** has refused to suspend the Santa Fe transit items published effective June 30, 1926, extending transit privileges at Kansas City on grain from their Kansas and Colorado stations on and north of their main line when destined to Louisiana and Texas points; also from all their Kansas stations when destined Texas Gulf ports for export.

**In I. & S. 2612**, the Commission found proposed reduced rates on grain and products from Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas to destinations in Louisiana not justified on June 26. The Rock Island proposed the reduced rates to meet the competition of the Missouri Pacific. Altho not questioning their reasonableness, the Texas Industrial Traffic League protested, declaring Texas millers would be discriminated against.



## Books Received

**BARBERRY ERADICATION** to prevent the black stem rust of the small grain crops is strongly urged by the University of Illinois in this instructive and readable illustrated circular No. 308, issued from the Agri. College and Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

**CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS in Stored Grain** describes and illustrates the various methods of fumigating on the farm, in the country elevator, in the railroad car and in the terminal elevator. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Farmers Bulletin No. 1483, Government Printing Office, Washington. Price 10 cents.

**BELT CONVEYORS AND BELT ELEVATORS** is a volume that will need no recommendation to the fortunate possessors of the first edition. The second edition, just off the press, describes improvements that have been made in belt conveyor idlers in the three years since the first edition was printed, and describes several new forms of elevator buckets of value for high speed grain handling. The author traces the history of belt conveyors, describes manufacture of rubber, balata, canvas and steel belts, the methods of supporting and guiding the belt, adding, tripping and driving the belts. Elevator gears, boots and heads and their belts and buckets are adequately treated. All information is based on present-day practice, making the book very valuable to engineers in designing material handling plant. Tables and formulas are given to enable engineers to work out any problem. By Frederick V. Hetzel, M. E. Published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. Cloth, 2 pages, indexed, \$5.

### Playing and Serving.

Chicago's Board of Trade did anything but add to the good will which it ought to covet when the hard winter wheat states when it adjourned last Saturday, July 3. The Kansas City Board of Trade and the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, with a membership just as human and just as patriotic, refused to adjourn Saturday because they felt they were obligated to remain open to render the service that is expected of them at this important hard winter wheat crop moving season. The Chicago exchange, however, preferred to ignore the great flow of winter wheat and the activity in winter wheat flour bookings which necessitate extensive hedging operations, and adjourned for a so-called double or treble Fourth of July holiday.

To what extent the very important business

in hard winter wheat and in flour was interrupted probably will never be known, but there was sufficient disturbance to make the Southwest feel that its interest failed of adequate consideration—that in this instance playing was deemed more important than service by the Chicago exchange.—*The Southwestern Miller.*

### Federal Hay Inspector at Cincinnati.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has arranged to station a Federal hay inspector in Cincinnati. Mr. C. L. Shiley, of the Hay, Feed and Seed Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been designated for this position and will arrive in Cincinnati about July 7. Mr. Shiley will make his office with the office of Federal Grain Supervision of the Department at Room 63 Fossdick Building. For the past two years Mr. Shiley has been a grain and hay inspector for the Port Commission of Norfolk, Va., stationed at the public elevator in that city. Prior to that time he was assistant grain supervisor for the Department of Agriculture at Philadelphia.

The stationing of a Federal hay inspector at Cincinnati is believed by the Department of Agriculture "to be a big step in the Federal hay inspection work," but business men generally look upon this Governmental attempt to serve the hay trade as the latest scheme of the bureaucrats to strangle business. Whenever Government attempts to serve in any capacity it makes for waste and inefficiency. The proper province of Government is to rule, to regulate, but not to serve.

### Moving Monitor Factory to Brocton.

The Huntley Mfg. Co., of Silver Creek, N. Y., is now engaged in moving to its new plant at Brocton, N. Y.

Because of the impossibility of breaking production, a unique method is being used. The company first installed the large amount of new machinery purchased with which to increase production. Then a careful template of each machine to come out of the Silver Creek plant was made and its position in the new plant carefully plotted and painted on the floor.

One by one, the company is taking out the machines from the Silver Creek plant and taking them to Brocton and installing and starting them. As each machine goes, its operator also goes and immediately places it back in production. This, of course, means the operation of two plants for a time, but no other method was possible which would not seriously break into production.

The new foundry at Brocton is complete

and ready. The dry kiln, built along modern lines, is rapidly assuming shape and will soon be ready for use.

Under these conditions, it is hard to say when the transfer will be completed, but due announcement will be made when the office is transferred and Brocton made the permanent address.

### Many Disputes Settled at Low Arbitration Cost.

Twenty dollars was the average cost of settlements by arbitration during the first three months of existence of the American Arbitration Ass'n, according to a report of its activities just made public by Lucius R. Eastman, its chairman. During that period under the auspices of the Ass'n, 53 hearings were held on matters of arbitration, 41 awards were made and 55 matters were amicably settled without resort to the arbitral machinery. All of the arbitrators served without compensation.

## HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

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**NONE BETTER**

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CHICAGO

### A Kansas View of the Wheat Market.



By W. A. TALBOT.

The road is rough and rocky,  
Beset with grief and woe;  
And lucky is the grain man  
Who does not stub his toe.



## Supreme Court Decisions

**Routing.**—Conference Ruling 474 (c), adopted by Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce Interstate Commerce Act, § 7 (U. S. Comp. St. § 8563), requiring carrier, when rate and route inserted in B/L by shipper do not coincide, to ascertain from shipper which shall control, necessarily implies that, if only one is given, it shall control, if sufficiently specific.—*Davis, Director General, v. Cayuga Operating Co. Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division. 216 N. Y. Supp. 186.*

**Expected Profits Are Recoverable.**—Sub-contractor, who agreed with seller to deliver hay to buyer on seller's contract of sale, with knowledge of such contract, but refused to deliver it as agreed, held liable to seller for profits which would have been made if hay had been furnished. Expected profits are recoverable which are fairly within contemplation of parties, where parties have contracted in reference to resale.—*Edmondson v. Huming Mercantile Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 283 S. W. 264.*

**Mutual Fire Insurance.**—Deposits, made by officer of mutual fire insurance company to be held out as surplus assets or guaranty capital under Acts 1916, c. 256, § 154W, to entitle company to do business in Massachusetts, under agreement for return when surplus over liabilities amounted to certain sum, or at any time prior thereto upon vote of directors, held merely to constitute loan of assets for definite purpose so far as contributor and directors were concerned, but to constitute trust fund as to those with claims subsequently accruing against company, and who relied on statements of surplus assets, and of all persons doing business with company in Massachusetts.—*Goldsborough v. Siegl. Court of Appeals of Maryland. 133 Atl. 472.*

**Stoppage in Transit on Insolvency of Consignee.**—In case of insolvency under Gen. St. 1918, § 4742, shipper, in reasonable exercise of right to stop delivery, might condition delivery on presentation of nonnegotiable bill of lading issued under federal Bills of Lading Act (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604aaa-8604w). Notice to carrier's agent not to deliver to consignee except upon presentation of bill of lading, issued under federal Bills of Lading Act (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604aaa-8604w), held sufficient instruction to require stoppage in transitu, though not assigning insolvency of consignee as reason; carrier being presumed to have known that such insolvency is only condition giving shipper right of stoppage.—*Interstate Window Glass Co. v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co. Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut. 133 Atl. 103.*

**Seller Not in Possession of B/L Can Not Control Shipment.**—General creditor, asserting unsecured claim not reduced to judgment, cannot restrain debtor from selling, removing, or disposing of, his property at his own pleasure pending common-law action. Under federal Bills of Lading Act Aug. 29, 1916, §§ 23, 24 (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604f, 8604i) and, in view of sections 3, 11, 14, 30, (sections 8604b, 8604f, 8604gg, 8604oo), shippers who delivered cotton to carriers for shipment to foreign country on order bills of lading, which they attached to drafts and cashed at bank, could not enjoin carrier from transporting it to destination, where bills of lading were not first surrendered to carrier, or their negotiation enjoined; remedy by injunction, provided by section 24, being limited in operation against Bs/L.—*Frederick Leyland & Co., Limited, v. Webster Bros. & Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 283 S. W. 332.*

**Limitation of Carrier's Liability.**—Limitation of liability by carriers to amount of stipulated valuation will only be sustained in cases in which choice of rates has been given to shipper and limitation made basis of reduced rate.—*A. C. Lawrence Leather Co. v. Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. U. S. District Court, New York. 12 Fed. (2d) 83.*

**Liability of Manufacturer of Packaged Goods.**—Retail buyer from wholesaler of goods in sealed containers bearing false labels as to weight is entitled to recover from manufacturer value of shortage, any penalties and fines imposed on him under Farms and Markets Law, §§ 3, 39, 41, 45, 188, 189, 194, counsel fees paid in defending action brought against him for such shortage, and his expenses in proving to Attorney General, under sections 39 and 196, his lack of personal guilt in selling such goods.—*Abowader v. Strohmeier & Arpe Co. Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division. 215 N. Y. Supp. 702.*

**Carrier Liable for Delay and Damage.**—Provision in ship's B/L exempting carrier from liability for damage to cargo until actually loaded for transportation and after leaving vessel's tackles, and for damages by heating, or effects of climate, decay, putrefaction, ferment, rust, sweat, or by nature of goods or cargo, held not to exempt carrier from liability for damage to flour caused by working of weevil, and due to an unwarranted delay between time it was received and time it was loaded in vessel. Carrier's delay of five months in carrying flour from Texas to Cuba, where reasonable time was about two weeks, held to have been progressive cause of damage to flour caused by weevil; ordinary period for germination of weevil in flour being about sixty days under conditions prevailing in such climate. Provision in ship's B/L limiting liability to cases where suit was commenced within 6 months from delivery of goods to carrier held unreasonable as for damages to flour, which was not delivered until five months after delivery to carrier, allowing shipper resident of Texas only one month to ascertain condition of flour in Cuba and to make investigation as to cause of damage.—*United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation v. Texas Star Flour Mills. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 12 Fed. (2d) 9.*

## Smile Coaxers

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

### Hired and Fired in the Same Interview

Geo. S. Colby, Supt. of the Public Elevator at Houston, Tex., established a new record in quick hiring and firing recently.

As new wheat has started to move to the Gulf Supt. Colby was anxious to get a full crew of experienced men soon as possible to start the new elevator without delay.

His announcement in the local newspapers brot a rush of inexperienced applicants, but finally a man who looked as tho he had brains claimed that he had several years' experience in elevators.

Mr. Colby, wearied by applicants of no experience, surprised the applicant by exclaiming "You're hired! I have been looking for elevator men of experience."

Close questioning brot out the fact that the applicant had been employed running a passenger elevator in a local hotel for six months, so he tho he knew all there is to know about all elevators.

Mr. Colby, learning that the applicant did not know the difference between a passenger and a grain elevator ejaculated, "You're fired!" and his term on the payroll ceased.

### Billing S. L. & C. Releases Carrier.

J. R. Watkins, manager of the Alma Elevator Co., Alma, Mich., placed 16 sacks of beans in a car, and filled out the B/L to read "car sacked beans, weight subject to correction, 36,000 lbs." "SLC."

He consigned the car to the order of the Alma Elevator Co., notify Nelson Sheppard Co., Columbus, O., and attached the B/L to a draft for \$1,440, payable to the Peoples Savings Bank of Saginaw.

There should have been 360 sacks in the car, and the shortage was discovered at Toledo. Mr. Watkins had closed the door of the car at Alma before the billing clerk of the railroad company went to the car and placed a seal on the door.

The bank, which had paid \$1,440 for the draft on Nelson Sheppard Co., brot suit to recover from the railroad company on the theory that it had no notice that there was less than 36,000 lbs. of beans in the car.

The Supreme Court of Michigan, deciding in favor of the defendant railroad company, Pere Marquette, on June 7, 1926, said:

This is an interstate commerce shipment and is therefore governed by the federal Uniform B/L Act, 39 Stat. 538 (U. S. Comp. St. §§ 8604aaa-8604w).

In respect to Bs/L and the liability of carriers, sections 21 and 22 (sections 8604k, 8604kk) are applicable to the questions involved in this case. The plaintiff bases his right to recover under subdivision (b) of section 22. In denial of liability the defendant relies on section 21. These sections read as follows:

"Sec. 21. That when a package freight or bulk freight is loaded by a shipper and the goods are described in a B/L merely by a statement of marks or labels upon them or upon packages containing them, or by a statement that the goods are said to be goods of a certain kind or quantity, or in a certain condition, or it is stated in the B/L that packages are said to contain goods of a certain kind or quantity or in a certain condition, or that the contents or condition of the contents of packages are unknown, or words of like purport are contained in the B/L, such statements, if true, shall not make liable the carrier issuing the B/L, although the goods are not of the kind or quantity or in the condition which the marks or labels upon them indicate, or of the kind or quantity or in the condition they were said to be by the consignor. The carrier may also by inserting in the B/L the words 'shipper's weight, load and count,' or other words of like purport indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper and the description of them made by him; and if such statement be true, the carrier shall not be liable for damages caused by the improper loading or by the non-receipt or by the misdescription of the goods described in the B/L. Provided, however, where the shipper of bulk freight installs and maintains adequate facilities for weighing such freight, and the same are available to the carrier, then the carrier, upon written request of such shipper and when given a reasonable opportunity so to do, shall ascertain the kind and quantity of bulk freight within a reasonable time after such written request, and the carriers shall not in such cases insert in the B/L the words 'shipper's weight,' or other words of like purport, and if so inserted contrary to the provisions of this section, said words shall be treated as null and void and as if not inserted therein."

Section 22 is as follows:

"If a B/L has been issued by a carrier or on his behalf by an agent or employee the scope of whose actual or apparent authority includes the receiving of goods and issuing B/L therefor for transportation in commerce among the several states and with foreign nations, the carrier shall be liable to (a) the owner of goods covered by a straight bill subject to existing right of stoppage in transitu or (b) the holder of an order bill, who has given value in good faith, relying upon the description therein of the goods, for damages caused by the nonreceipt by the carrier of all or part of the goods or their failure to correspond with the description thereof in the bill at the time of its issue."

Under Sec. 21 of the Uniform B/L Act these facts relieve the defendant of liability for non-receipt of any portion of the beans. The holder of the B/L is given no right of action on a B/L which states that the contents are unknown, or that the shipper and not the carrier loaded and counted the packages.—209 N. W. Rep. 182.

Trading in futures not to exceed five months forward is the recommendation of the Southern Illinois Millers' Ass'n to the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. Nothing would be gained by such limitation.



## Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

**Ill. Cent.** supplement No. 39 to 601-J, I. C. C. D. A-10025, effective Aug. 3, cancels supplement No. 38, and makes both advances in the rates on flax seed, wheat, corn, hay, from or to certain Great Northern Ry. points in South Dakota.

**C. B. & Q. Gen'l Frgt.** Order No. 1218-M, effective June 27, increases rates from Nebraska points to all Mississippi Valley stations from 9c per cwt. The Transportation Com'te of the Omaha Board of Trade protested and were revised by the I. C. C. that tariff was suspended until Oct. 25.

**C. R. I. & P.** supplement No. 40 to tariff No. 0000-H, No. 33 to Illinois C. C. No. 399, cancels Nos. 17 and 37, and 18 and 31, respectively, effective June 21. In connection with rates under suspension in I. & S. Docket 15,387, the rates on wheat, wheat flour and corn, will not come effective and are hereby withdrawn and cancelled.

**A. T. & S. F.** supplement No. 15 to tariff No. 88-N, I. C. C. No. 10056, cancels supplement No. 13, suspends portions of supplement No. 11, issued June 26, under order I. & S. Docket No. 10, "the distance rates shown as applying only between points in Kansas also Joplin, Mo., on the one hand and points in Oklahoma on the other hand, etc., are further suspended until July 27, 1926."

**E. B. Boyd, Agt.,** Western Trunk Lines, supplement No. 11 to Circular No. 1-S, effective Aug. 1, increases the rate covering the cleaning rule which provides that for the purpose of cleaning out elevators and grain houses at the close of the season shipping one carload each year may be shipped subject to a minimum weight of 30,000 lbs., such carload to be from one consignor and from one shipping point to one consignee at one destination and to consist of one or more kinds of grain and/or seeds; that this rule applies only to elevators or grain houses served directly by the rails of carriers, and will not apply on Minnesota, South Dakota or Wisconsin intrastate traffic. The rate is also increased in lieu of the increased minimum weight allowed on grain products and food preparations, bran, etc., except on intrastate traffic as above mentioned.

**C. M. & St. P.** supplement No. 25 to transit tariff 7015-D, I. C. C. B-5073, effective June 30, establishes the following transit privileges: Grain may be milled or cleaned (which includes weighing, inspection, storing, etc.) and grain products may be mixed at Milwaukee when from Chicago, Ill. (applies only on shipments originating from beyond) and forwarded to Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, and Millwater, Minn., at 13c on wheat, and 11c on coarse grain, which is balance of thru-rate. When grain products from Chicago are stopped and mixed at Milwaukee, the balance of the rate will be 11½c on wheat products and 9½c on coarse grain products. Stations Tremble, Wis., to Sidnaw, Mich., were omitted thru error in supplement 22, from Group D list of stations making arbitraries of 3½c on wheat and 3c on coarse grain over Milwaukee rates. They will be reinstated in next supplement issued to transit tariff 7015-D.

**A. T. & S. F.** tariff No. 5702-I, I. C. C. No. 309, effective July 31, reduces the rate on westbound broom corn, seeds, hay and straw, sorghum beans, pop corn, corn husks, by including Prince Edward Island under the "East of Indiana-Illinois State Line." The application of rates on the above items is increased from most Oklahoma points, including points on the M. & E. and the M. V., tho reduced from some points on the Ft. S. & W. and the M. V., so to Illinois points on the Alton & Eastern when via the Santa Fe to Henrietta, Mo., care abash Ry. Reverse applicable on C. P. & M. L. Further reduction is granted Sturges and Chillicothe, Mo., thru application of the St. Louis rate. Rates decreased between Copan, Okla., and Elmdale, Clover Cliff Spur and elements, Kan., also from Lilo, Okla. The minimum weight on broom corn, now 20,000 lbs., as specifically provided, constituting an increase in the rates. Reduction in hay and straw between Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., and Shawnee, Kan., also many other increases and decreases in the hay and straw rate.

**A. T. & S. F.** supplement No. 1 to tariff No. 13408-A, I. C. C. No. 10249, effective Aug. 3, increases the rates applicable on shells when shipped with grain, the rate on the shells, actual weight, shall be the carload rate applicable to the highest rated grain or grain product in the car; the weight of the shells to be applied toward the minimum weight prescribed for such mixed carload. A reduction is conceded from 7 Kansas stations (Index Nos. 237-242) to group 2 on wheat and corn, and articles taking same rates.

**Illinois Central** supplement No. 38 to 601-J, I. C. C. No. A-10025, reduces rates from Albert Lea, Glenville, Myrtle, London and Lyle, Minn., to Council Bluffs, Ia., on interstate shipments of flax seed, grain and grain products, hay, etc., from stations Index Nos. 3140 and 3160 to 3176 inclusive, which are stations in the Sioux Falls District of the Iowa Division, with the exception of Cherokee, Ia., in the Cherokee District; also reductions on wheat and corn to or from the above mentioned Minnesota towns to or from stations Index Nos. 4901 to 4927 inclusive, which are stations in the Omaha district of the Iowa Division, also reductions from Sioux Falls, E. Sioux Falls, Rowena and Benclare, S. D., and Bruce, Hills and Steen, Minn., to the same Iowa and Nebraska points. Leeds and Sioux City, Ia., also are granted a reduction in the receipt of corn, oats and wheat from Council Bluffs, Omaha and So. Omaha, when from beyond. Effective July 26.

## New Elevator at Kingfisher, Okla.

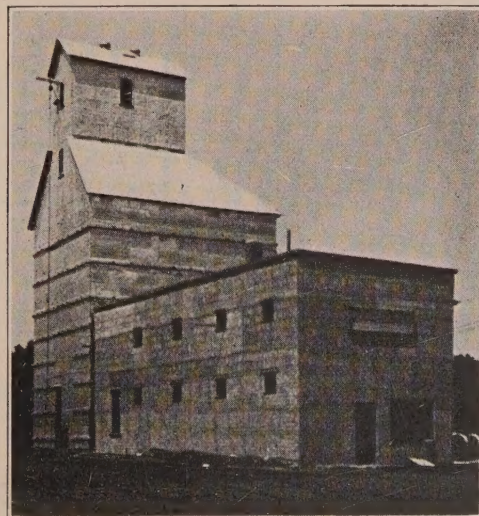
Early this spring an incendiary set fire to Otto Zalabak's elevator at Kingfisher, Okla. Some of the old timers about town still contend that it was the fastest and most furious fire they had ever seen, thus proving the incendiary did a good job. The house was quickly consumed.

Reading the future and knowing a good crop of grain would be ready to move at harvest time, Mr. Zalabak immediately set about the construction of a new house. It is illustrated here shortly before completion.

The new elevator is an iron-clad structure set on a concrete foundation and has capacity for 35,000 bus. It is provided with 8 bins, 4 of them set in the corners of the house and 4 over the driveway. Each bin has a concrete hopper bottom. Power for the 2 legs is obtained from a 25 h.p. induction motor in the cupola.

Equipment includes an automatic grain separator, a Richardson Automatic hopper scale and a truck scale. A manlift affords easy access to the various floors on which the machinery is located.

Mr. Zalabak expects to add a cleaner and a corn meal mill to his equipment a little later. For the present he is interested in moving a portion of Oklahoma's bumper crop. The elevator is located on the Rock Island railroad at a point that used to be the wheat center of the world, in fact the farmers kept 12 elevators busy. It can no longer be so classed but it still moves considerable wheat.



Otto Zalabak's New Elevator at Kingfisher, Okla.

## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4¼x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code:** 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4¼x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code,** with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision)** Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

**Calpack Code (1923)** is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
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## Do Not Take Chances

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Grain Dealers Journal  
309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



## Patents Granted

**1,587,630. Weighbeam.** Frank E. Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt., assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury. The invention is a weighbeam of substantially Z-form in cross section.

**1,583,875. Bag Handling Mechanism.** Michael V. Grono, Yonkers, N. Y. The bag is held in open position for filling, and the holding means subsequently transports the filled bag with the upper end closed thru a sewing machine.

**1,585,463. Grain Door Puller.** Adelbert Chandler, Avondale, Mo. A pair of spurred bars engages the grain door, one bar near the top of the door on one side and the other bar near the bottom on the other side. The bars are carried by a body member connected to a source of power.

**1,590,884. Conveyor Belt.** Cyrus A. Bryant, Passaic, N. J. The belt has cleats composed of a flexible material, and a stiffening plate disposed on the material at the forward edge of the cleat, the plate rising above the upper edge of the flexible material.

**1,589,082. Feed Device for Belt Conveyors.** Chas. Albers, Wadsworth, O., assignor to the Ohio Match Co., Wadsworth. Extending back of and beneath the discharge end of the hopper is a conveyor belt having means to actuate a bumping member that strikes the bottom of the hopper.

**1,589,091. Portable Conveyor.** Harry H. Barber, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Barber-Greene Co., Aurora. A longitudinally extending frame carries head and tail pulleys for an endless conveyor belt. Flights are secured to the middle portion of the belt, the marginal portions being bent upward by troughing rollers.

**1,587,754. Car Seal.** Louis J. Brune, Sr., New Orleans, La. The ends of a band extend into opposite ends of a chamber in the body of the seal. In the ends of the band are offset bends, one engaging a shoulder in the inner end of the chamber and struck-out lugs in the same band end, to prevent the inward movement of the ends.

**1,591,220. Grain Transferring Device.** Jas. McGarvey, Malden, Wash. The mechanism includes a housing tapered from its intake end toward its discharge end, an air injector pipe in the housing extending toward the discharge end thereof, and partitions in the housing alongside the pipe restricting the area of the interior of the housing to coact with the pipe to initiate injection action to advance the grain.

**1,591,041. Conveyor.** Robert R. Howell, Minneapolis, Minn. Combined with a main conveyor is a plurality of cross conveyors, deflecting gates therefor, a toggle gate operating mechanism beneath the main conveyor, a driving means for the cross conveyors, said driving means operatively connected to the gate operating mechanism and adapted for simultaneous operation therewith, with means for supporting the outer ends of the gates.

**1,589,270. Automatic Weighing Machine.** Jas. B. Van Deren, Kingfisher County, Oklahoma. The container has two compartments, wing pivoted doors controlling the discharge openings of the compartments. The doors have upwardly extending flanges at their outer edges, and hinges above the plane of the supporting surfaces thereof. A rocker element is pivotally mounted above the plane of the doors and so connected to the doors that as either door shall open the other door shall close.

**1,591,792. Sack Holder.** John W. Stark, Kensington, Minn. The sack holder comprises a supporting bar, spaced clamping plates arranged in pairs upon the bar for adjustment toward and away from each other longitudinally of the bar, arms hinged to the lowermost plate of each pair with the inner ends of the arms formed with recesses providing engaging lips, the outer ends of the arms having notches therein, L-shaped levers pivoted to the arms adjacent to the outer ends thereof, and knobs formed on the short arm of the L-shaped levers and adapted to co-operate with the notches in the outer ends of the arms for clamping a portion of a sack to the arms.

**1,588,649. Process of Making Filled Bags.** Adelmer M. Bates, Chicago, Ill. In connection with this invention are also letters patent Nos. 1,588,648 and 1,588,650, on the process for closing the bags and the apparatus for forming and filling the bags. The invention is the method of producing a filled bag from filling material and a bag tube having a closed end, which consists in filling a charge of the material into the bag tube with one end of the charge against the closed end of the tube, then forming a fold in the walls of the tube adjacent the other end of the charge, then forming a tube closure through said fold, and severing the filled and closed bag from the tube, the severance following the formation of the fold.

**Austin, Tex.**—The State Insurance Com'n granted a hearing June 29th on the application of the stock fire insurance companies for an increase in rates on grain elevators and contents. In their application they set forth that the loss ratio has been more than 93% for the last five years. The Com'n permits a charge of 40% for expenses in conducting the insurance business. The increase proposed was opposed by the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—The Northwestern Ass'n of Mutual Insurance Companies met for the eighth annual convention here on June 3-4. The largest attendance record was hung up at this meeting. More efficient service to policyholders was the keynote of the convention. Officers elected include: S. H. Scallin, Mitchell, S. D., pres.; D. W. Clark, Valley City, N. D., v.-pres.; O. M. Thurber, Owatonna, Minn., sec'y; H. L. Hjerstad, Red Wing, Minn., treas.; J. Lindley Coon, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Minn.; D. W. Clark, Valley City, N. D.; H. F. Borneman, Sioux Falls, S. D., and Arthur Opgenorth, Milwaukee, Wis., directors.

## Insurance Notes.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—Insurance Commissioner Thos. S. McMurray, Jr., has refused to approve plans for reinsurance of the business of the Integrity Mutual Casualty Co., which do not care for the interests of all policyholders.

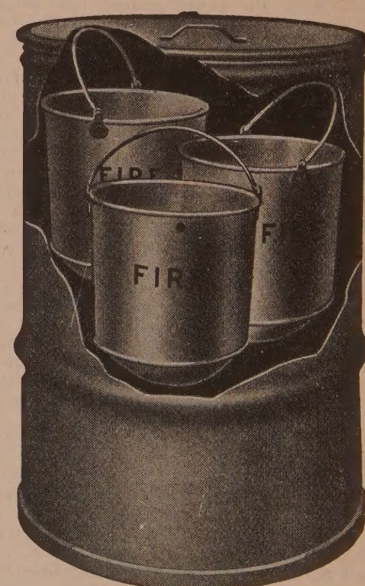
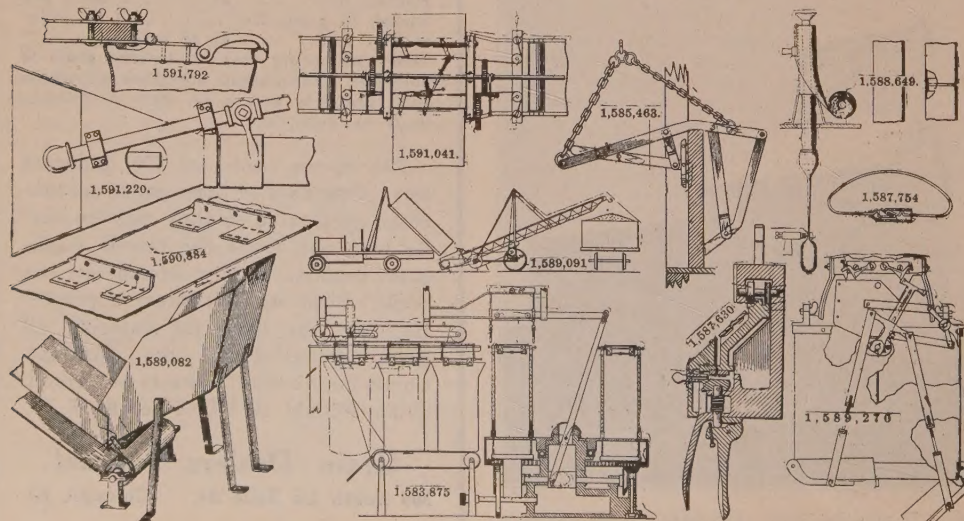
**Columbus, O.**—The Ohio Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. has removed its offices from Chicago to Columbus. Prior to the Address management they were at Canton. The Ohio Millers has taken over the Integrity Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

**President Wilfred Kurth** of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, at a meeting of this organization, stated that the people of the United States are the most careless people in the world, as fire losses amount to more than \$1,000 every minute.

**New Braunfels, Tex.**—Metal roofing as a protection against fire has reduced the fire insurance rate of this city from 64 cents per hundred to 15 cents, the present base rate. Shortly after a conflagration a city ordinance was passed in 1895 outlawing the wood shingle, and now 95 per cent of the roofs in the city are covered with steel. Corrugated sheet steel is still going into that territory in quantity, 16 carloads of 26-gage sheet steel having been shipped to New Braunfels in 1925. The steel roof is laid at a low cost, and affords excellent protection against lightning, when grounded.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Receiver Buck of the Integrity Mutual has given notice that he can not continue paying on pending claims whether they be compensation awards or of any other nature, and that he can not pay any judgment unless authorized by the federal court. Mr. Buck stated to policyholders: "All claims properly chargeable against the company and properly proven and allowed will be paid by the receiver to the extent that the assets realized from liquidation will permit. It will be necessary for you to protect your interests in any suits filed against you subsequent to the receivership. As to the suits pending at the time the receiver was appointed, the receiver will be instructed by the court in the immediate future as to the course to be pursued."

**Accrued operating loss** to July 1 on the North Dakota State Mill is estimated at \$1,725,000. Out of the four-score flour mills in the state, only 18 are running on a full or part time schedule.



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**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.

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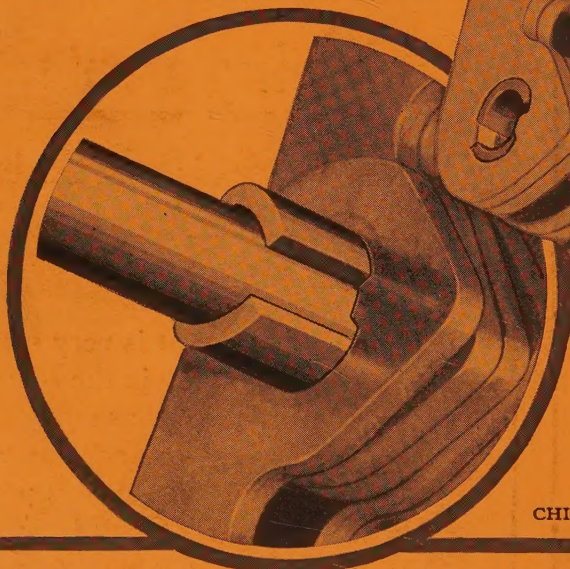
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